VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

MORMON PREPARATIONS.

A Guerilla Warfare Determined Upon.

ECHO CANON FORTIFIED.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

IMMENSE CROPS IN UTAH.

Mormon Account of Grievances.

We have had an interview [illegible] who has just arrived in this [illegible] and left Salt Lake City [illegible] left the Mormon head-quarters on the [illegible] and carefully cons month later [illegible] promise advices. He furnishes the following [illegible] of his journey, with the latest [illegible] from Salt Lake, from which it will be [illegible] preparations have been fully completed [illegible] Mormons for a guerilla warfare against [illegible] Echo Cañon, a [illegible] cult pass near the City, is held by a force of Mormon rangers, and [illegible] have been taken to fortify it in a [illegible] manner.

Our informant started from San Francisco on the 15th [illegible], for Salt Lake, intending to proceed [illegible] the Sevier Mormon Territory. Stopping at Beaver [illegible] on the way to Utah, he there had [illegible] Captain Howe and other Mormons who were crowded with business, in connection with the preparations for the emigration of the Mormon population from that country to [illegible] Lake City.

Provisions in that region were selling at [illegible] mills, workshops, &c., at great sacrifice. [illegible] months ago the same property could [illegible] been purchased for ten times the prices [illegible] demanded. Everything they possessed was for [illegible] the means of transporting them to the [illegible] hopes, and the etceteras required on [illegible]

[illegible] started from San Bernardino for Lake [illegible] by way of the Cahuenga Pass. On the [illegible] the third day out, when camping at [illegible] Springs, they discovered a party of Indians [illegible] in a very suspicious manner, [illegible] along a ledge of rocks, about a hundred [illegible] yards west of the Springs. [illegible] arrows came uncomfortably near. One [illegible] arrow slightly wounded one of the mules, [illegible] a few hours caused the animal great [illegible] They rode all night, and reached Las [illegible]

panies of Mormons, who had been successful in selling out early. Their teams were in good order, and *everything was apparently moving along* to their satisfaction. When they camped at noon and night they sung their "Songs of Zion" with joyful hearts, and seemed pleased at leaving San Bernardino behind, even though they had but a short time before been counting on making that country their home. All that was learned from *them touching their emigration was simply that* "the Prophet" had called them home. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition for their protection on the journey, and, according to report, had abundance of both for the "defence of Zion."

In eleven days from San Bernardino the party arrived at Coal Creek Settlement, and left, the next morning, for Great Salt Lake City, passing through Parowan Fort, a small settlement on the Beaver River, Fillmore City, Lehi, Sennitt Creek, Petenete, Spanish Fork, Provo City and other small villages, arriving at the City on the 5th of December, having made the journey in twenty days. From the time they entered on the Santa Clara River, (about eighty miles from the first Mormon settlement,) they met numerous bands of the Piute Indians, who were well armed, pretty comfortably attired, and apparently on very good terms with the Mormons. They likewise passed through bands of the Utes, who were living close to the settlements. Many of the Indians spoke tolerably good English.

There is no question that the Mormons in all the settlements are fully posted on the war question, and the Indians seem quite as much interested as they are. They have rubbed up their firearms, cleaned their locks, and are particularly sparing in the use of powder and lead.

In the settlements south of Great Salt Lake City the Mormons were united, and very busy threshing their grain, which they had in great abundance from the last harvest.

On the 6th of December, the day after arriving in this City, our informant attended at the preaching in the Tabernacle, and heard several of the leading men. Allusion was made by all the speakers to their peculiar position, in being besieged by the troops on the East, but the gist of all was, particularly, the necessity of the people being united and exercising faith. From the preaching, and from conversations with several persons, it was easy to perceive that they all had great confidence in ultimate success. There were strong exhortations to trust in the Lord, but at the same time there was no lack of effort to keep the powder dry. Nothing of importance had occurred very recently, so far as the Mormons were concerned; but the couriers were daily entering the city, with reports from the "Eastern expedition," which caused considerable excitement every day. They have regular postal communications between the camp and the city, so that the absent lords were continually cheering their families with news.

The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough, a subject for congratulation in the City, when friends met. The people believe in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the mountains and as many more as may join them in the Spring; not by the superior human force which may be brought to oppose their entrance into the valleys; but by the exercise of "the Almighty's power." The Mormons see no possibility of the troops ever getting in, though the valleys should be besieged on every side. The narrow defiles must be passed, in which bodies of men can be awfully harrassed by guerilla parties, *and for that business they seemed ready and well-skilled. They have strongly fortified Echo Cañon*—as the troops are now in that direction: but every other entrance will be made a place of defence before the Summer. *Every able-bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the Spring crops*, and they say that in the time of harvest—"the men cannot return—the women and the rising generation, together with "the fathers in Israel," will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over-delicate in frame. Many of them, natives of Europe, have been accustomed to the work of the field and factory; so that, under the actual supervision of BRIGHAM, there is little doubt that much of the harvest, if not all, will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the Army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a hope prevailing among the Mormons, that the Administration will yet call off the Army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them. They believe that however prejudiced the people may be against Mormonism and its peculiar institutions, Congress would not sanction extreme measures against them without their being heard in defence of the course they have taken. *The majority of the men are for war.* In fact, their leaders had great difficulty to keep some down who were restive and panting for a fight. BRIGHAM told them that "he would exercise faith that the troops should be kept away, and he wished all to do the same, instead of wishing them to advance." His orders were imperative not to shed blood, so that if another course should be adopted by the Administration towards them, the feeling of revenge should not hinder the establishment of peace. While our informant remained in the City, he heard of no dissensions.

The party left the City on the 10th of December, at 10 in the morning, crossed the Little Mountain, and camped in the snow at the foot of the Big Mountain, about twenty miles from the City. There was no grass, so that they had to depend on oats for the cattle during the first day out. The next day they crossed the Big Mountain, and went to the Weber River, where there was grass and abundance of wood for camp-fire; then traveled up the Weber five miles, and came upon a Mormon camp of rangers at the mouth of Echo-Cañon. They had a permit to go through the cañon, and concluded that if the Mormons continue the labors they have commenced there, it will be a fine "path to glory" in the Spring. The snow was deep, but by the travels of scouts and couriers back and forward, the road was passable. There were great numbers of troops in the cañon, passing and repassing. The Mormon soldiers were becoming accustomed to camp-life, and looked well and contented. The cañon, with its towering mountains on every side, (says our informant,) looked frightful.

They passed on through the mountains and valleys till they reached Fort Muddy, from which they struck off, leaving Fort Bridger to the right, as they had no disposition to be detained even on the suspicion of being enemies or in league with the enemy. On passing down along the beach, about a mile and a half above Bridger, they saw the tents of the troops and some huts in course of erection on the "bottoms." There was an abundance of wood in the vicinity, so that if the army teams do not give out, the troops are not likely to suffer inconvenience from scarcity. The weather was bitterly cold, and would be severely felt by those not in active exercise in and around the camps.

Some twenty miles below Bridger the party came back again on the main trail, where they found abundant evidences of the uncertainty of human affairs and the effect of bad calculations. The bones of the animals that had frozen to death, *and some that had probably died from being over*worked, were strewn along the road in great profusion. *To have "numbered the dead" would have* been a task.

Two or three teamsters were met, coming up from the old camp of the Army on Green River, who were anything but pleased with the campaign. *They gave a most discouraging account of* the situation of the troops, and, so far as hope was concerned, the future looked to them darker than the past. They reported much discontentment over the management of affairs, and thought *that if any had the opportunity, and could count* on a good reception at Salt Lake, a pretty extensive stampede would be the result, *Mormons were suspected of being in the camp in various capacities.* At all events, there was no question but they had many friends there who posted them on the contemplated movements and positions of the enemy at every opportunity. Some few of their old acquaintances—whom they accuse of seeking their injury by calumny and "lies out of whole cloth"—(such gentlemen as Messrs. MAGRAW, MORRELL, HURT, and particularly BRIDGER,) would do well the Mormons say, "to arrange their human affairs," for, if war begin they are likely to be called upon. They should not boast aloud in the camp, for they are "spotted."

After crossing Black's Fork the party left the main road and took a straight course across the plains for Devil's Gate, leaving the South Pass far to the left. The weather was very pleasant but cold; saw no Indians on the way. They crossed Mr. RICHARDS' bridge at the upper crossing of the Platte, a hundred and twenty miles west of Laramie. Having no business at the fort, and being well furnished with provisions, they kept on their journey, taking the lower road down the Platte, and recrossing forty miles above Laramie, which road they kept till we arrived at Florence on the 13th inst.—being 34 days from *their departure from Great Salt Lake City.*

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF CROPS IN UTAH—THE MORMONS LIKELY TO BE WELL PROVISIONED.

The following is an extract of a private letter received in this City, dated:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

The crops this year in these valleys are better than have ever been known. One man raised on 1½ acres 90 bushels of Wheat, another on 1½-acres raised 96 bushels; another raised 600 bushels of potatoes on one acre, &c., &c. Potatoes weigh from one to five pounds. ANTHONY —— raised this year about 250 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes, and cut from 40 to 50 loads excellent hay.

There has been an abundance of peaches here. We have had apples, grapes and plums, but not so plentiful as the peaches. The Chinese sugar-cane is cultivated here with success. Our nearest neighbor, Mr. WAGGY, of Philadelphia, made a quantity of molasses, sent us some, and I can assure you it was delicious.

The weather has been very pleasant for the past few weeks in the valley, but the mountains are covered with snow.

The Army, Governor, Judges, and other officials have not yet arrived, and it is thought they will not be able to get here this Winter, as the snow is from one to two feet deep between here and their camp. The Constitution is trampled under the feet of our rulers, and their Emissaries, the other side of the mountains, are boasting that they will hang Governor YOUNG and those who speak disrespectfully of their officers. Uncle Sam has sent here, without doubt on my mind, some of the most corrupt scoundrels in his dominions.

This people have come to the conclusion to defend the rights guaranteed unto them by the Constitution, and that an armed force shall not quarter in this City.

Whatever may be said by calumniators, I defy any person to point out any act unconstitutional committed by this people from the first day they inhabited these valleys. * * *

The Indians on the southern route to California have been very troublesome to emigrants. In September they killed a party of 100 and took the spoil. The squaws are now dressed in silks and wearing costly shawls. The whites are generally the first aggressors. In this case they poisoned a spring frequented by the Indians, and you know they always avenge their wrongs.

Mormon Grievances.

ELDER RICHARDS' ARGUMENT AGAINST THE LEGALITY OF THE PRESENT MOVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Elder S. W. RICHARDS, one of the leading spirits among the Mormons in Utah, passed through New-York, a few weeks since, on his way to England. In the *Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star*, published at Liverpool, under date of the 9th inst., we find the following article from his pen. It set forth, apparently by authority from head-quarters, the causes assigned by the Mormons for the present attitude of rebellion:

SIR: * * * * * Permit me to say that, since 1849, the citizens of Utah have unceasingly sought for an intimate alliance and amalgamation with the Federal Union. They then presented their petition to Congress for admission into the Union with a State Government, which was refused; but a Territorial Organization was granted to them, which was most readily accepted. In this capacity the Legislature of that Territory has yearly enacted laws for the regulation of its citizens. Those laws, as required by the Organic act, have been yearly submitted to the President and Congress of the United States for their approval or disapproval; and not one of them, up to the present date, has been declared void or unconstitutional by that authority; neither has their disapproval of any one of them been intimated.

In the Spring of 1856, a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people, pursuant to legislative enactment, was held in Great Salt Lake City, and a State Constitution framed,—which, with a special delegation, was forwarded to Congress, with the application of more than 70,000 petitioners to be admitted into the Federal Union. This application was refused, in consequence of religious prejudices, without any legal or Constitutional objections being made. The late proclamation issued by Governor YOUNG states most emphatically that they do not now and never have claimed more than the Constitution of their common country guarantees to them. This is all that has ever been asked, could be asked, or even desired by the people of Utah. I state this from a knowledge of the facts, having been a citizen of that Territory since 1849, and a greater portion of the time a member of the Legislature, and also of the municipal body of Great Salt Lake City. Knowing, as I do, that there is not the least possible ground on which, in justice, your statement can be founded, I am led to conclude that it was made without a knowledge of existing facts, and that you will have the greatest pleasure in correcting so unwarrantable an assertion.

You say, "Overtures have been repeatedly made to induce BRIGHAM YOUNG and his immediate adherents *to place themselves within the pale of the Constitution*, and submit peaceably to the General laws of the Confederation." Now, my dear Sir, you and every other man of common information ought to know that they are not, and never have been out of "the pale of the Constitution." You ought to know that both "BRIGHAM YOUNG and his immediate adherents" are natural-born American citizens, and would have been living to this day in one or more of the Federal States of the Union, if they had not been most unjustly driven from their homes by an armed mob, to and that protection among the savages of the wilderness which was denied them where civilization and Christianity reigned. They are now where the American Government has suffered them to be driven, and looked, untouched in their feelings, upon the privations and sufferings necessarily endured while traversing the barren deserts and making a home in the parched and desolate wilderness, a thousand miles from the white man's "home of the free." If, as you say, it is "a subject of humiliating reflection to the citizens of the United States" that the "Mormons" occupy such an important position within their Territory, let the world know that they occupy that position of necessity—that they were driven there by those who now deplore the consequences of their occupying that position; and let them know further that there has not been the least inducement offered to cause them so to do, but that they have, as it were, instinctively clung to the parent Government, like the infant child to its mother's *breast. They have cried, from the first, for admis*sion into the Union; they have pleaded their right to be favorably recognized by the parent Government, and have claimed its protection under "the general laws of the Confederation." But their cries, their *entreaties, and their demands have been in vain.* This is, indeed, the great cause of their complaint. *And in the very face of these facts*, which should be known by almost every school-boy, from the publicity they have had, we are told that "overtures have been repeatedly made to induce them to submit peaceably to *the general laws of the Confederation.*" *Now, Sir, I* believe I am extending to you the very utmost lenity in admitting the possibility of your making such entirely unreasonable statements through ignorance.

Further, you say, "The people of the United States have at no time desired to meddle with the *faith* of any person or community: the most ample liberty of opinion, in matters spiritual and political, has been accorded to all persons." So far, you say, "is this grand axiom maintained, that every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer;" and that "the Mormons might hold what opinions they choose—profess any creed which the peculiar idiosyncracy of their minds might induce them to cling to; they could organize their internal affairs after their own model but it was thought a disgraceful inconsistency that a separate Government, having not the slightest connection or communication with the General Government, should be allowed to take root." Now, Sir you may believe me when I say, there is not probably a "Mormon" living that would differ from you in this last conclusion—that it would be a disgraceful inconsistency for any people to attempt to set up a separate Government under a Constitution which extended and under an Administration which secure d to them all those rights and privileges which you admit belong to citizens of the American Government. And the fact that you are so well acquainted with the rights guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, and that they are all that any reasonable man could ask for, makes it the more strange that you could even allow yourself to believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG or the "Mormons" claimed more than the Constitution of the land granted to them, when you have every evidence, if you have any at all, to the contrary. The fact is, the people of Utah have been denied a State Constitution,—a right which you admit when you say that "every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer." They have been denied the right of electing their own officers—a right which every State in the Union enjoys. They have been denied a State Government, for the very purpose that they should not have the power to elect their own officers—a right which constitutes the great fundamental principle of American Constitutional Liberty. They have been denied the right to regulate their own domestic institutions. They have been denied, time and again, officers of their own choice, while in their Territorial capacity, when that choice has been officially made known to the general *Government, the ability and character of which were* unquestionable. They have been most emphatically denied the right to exercise their religious views or to cherish their domestic religious institutions; and those views and institutions have mainly constituted the objections urged against their admission into the Union. In being denied these rights, they have been virtually disfranchised and severed from the general Government, against which their strongest protestations have constantly been urged. They have sought and urged, and most fervently desired to enjoy the common rights of American citizens; and this is all they claim. They insist upon having them, and will not be satisfied without them. If the people of Utah ever occupy a position independent of the American Government, it will be, as they now occupy their mountain home—when they are *driven* to it; and those who thus force them to extremes must alone be answerable for the consequences. A long-continued course of injustice and oppression may serve to make that a welcome day, should it ever come.

It is not necessary for BRIGHAM YOUNG to complain that "the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, to succeed in inspiring them with an ill-regulated and abominable zeal." The people themselves know the *justice* of that complaint. They have all drank for themselves the dregs of the bitter cup, and none need that BRIGHAM YOUNG or any other should tell them that it is not sweet. It is the many, and not the few, who are too well acquainted with the history of the past—with the grievous wrongs that have been endured. And while you "wish it to be distinctly understood that the war—if war should ensue—about to be waged against Utah has no religious pretext," we wish it to be as distinctly understood that, if war takes place with the people of Utah, it is because they are denied both their political and religious rights under the American Constitution, and are driven to the extreme of self-defence, to save themselves and their religion from being destroyed from off the earth.

But, Sir, lest I should protract my communication beyond the limits it could be allowed to occupy in your widely-circulated paper, I must simply be permitted to repeat, in a more simple form, that the people of Utah have never refused to amalgamate themselves with the great Federal Union; nor, in any one instance, have they refused to acknowledge or respect any authority or power legally exercised under the Constitution. They have never required any *inducement* on the part of the Federal Government, but have exercised a degree of fidelity and loyalty thereto of which few of their sister Territories can boast. And instead of any overtures being made, many advantages and grants freely bestowed upon adjoining Territories have been unjustly withheld from Utah. They have never even been "*desirous* of establishing, independently of national law or constitutional control, a separate kingdom;" much less have they been inclined to attempt it. And whether they are permitted peaceably to remain in Utah, or whether by force of arms they are again driven from their homes, the Constitution of the American Union they will ever respect and venerate with a sacredness which the blood and lives of their fathers which were sacrificed to obtain it demand. So far as the *present* position of the people of that Territory may appear the least inconsistent with these facts, it must not be misconstrued into a rebellion against the principles of the American Constitution and Government. It is for self-preservation alone, after being denied both constitutional and religious liberty.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
S. W. RICHARDS.

No. 42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool.

Official Information from the Utah Expedition

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel JOHNSTON, dated Nov. 30, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow-storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations in six days of the week, and there was on hand enough bacon for one day of the same period for seven months. Also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. COOK's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules.

Further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals; to procure which Capt. MAGOT had been dispatched to New-Mexico, for their use early in Spring, when the army with a volunteer force, 2,000 strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and when the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, although some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bite.

Another letter from an officer of the Army, says that "The Mormons are afraid of mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers," and he fears that their leaders, and those who have no claim in the Valley, will run away, and require their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Joint Meeting of Young Men's Christian Associations.

On Saturday afternoon a joint meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn was held at the John-street Methodist Church, for the purpose of agreeing upon measures to enlist young men in the work undertaken by these Societies. The President of the Brooklyn Association was called to the Chair. It was stated, on behalf of the New-York Association, that a tract, intended for circulation among young men employed in various avocations in the City, had been prepared, and that the design of this meeting was to provide for the distribution of this tract, by districting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn among members of the two Associations who might volunteer to act as distributors. It was added that 100,000 copies of the tract were already printed, and that all remaining to be done was the distribution. The members of the Brooklyn Association raised objections. They had had no previous opportunity to express their views upon the preparation of the tract; a hundred thousand copies had been printed, and no alteration of the subject-matter could now be made without destroying the entire impression; and, moreover, the tract was considered objectionable in itself, being high-flown, sophomorical, and lacking in the practical element. Certain members of the New-York Association thereupon declared the the Brooklyn members had no right to cavil; the tract was printed, and it was for them to say whether they would assist in the work of distribution. This attack upon the Brooklyn body was repelled by members of the New-York Association, who argued that if the *contemplated work was to be a joint effort of the two* bodies, each had the right to express its views of the *plan of operations apparently most practical.* A division of the question was called for, so that, while the members present from both bodies could express approval of the object in contemplation, the question of the adoption or rejection of the tract might come up separately. This was not agreed to, and in the midst of much confusion, the tract was accepted and the action of the Committee charged with its preparation was approved; very few voting. The Brooklyn men considered themselves ill-treated, and the plan of union was virtually defeated. The districting of New-York for the colporteur service was then commenced, but was not completed; many refusing to have anything to do with the tract, on account of its unsuitable character. The tract is three pages in length, and is addressed "*To one of the 150,000 Young Men.*" The following is a fair extract:

"Perchance from infancy you have lived among the busy scenes of the American metropolis, or but recently you may have entered its interminable whirl and confusion, from a quiet New-England fire-side, from the sunny South, from the wide blooming West, or perhaps from the old ivied world, beyond the broad Atlantic."

Accompanying the tract the Committee presented an appeal to employers, which is a very sensible and straightforward document. The Committee charged with the preparation of the document was: Messrs. EDGAR, HASTINGS and STERRY, of the New-York Association, and Messrs. LLOYD, GIDDINGS and SHERRILL, of Brooklyn.

The meeting broke up in some confusion.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Steamship Ariel.

The *Europa* brings no intelligence of the steamship *Ariel*, except that she sailed on the 1st of December. She had only about thirty passengers from Bremen, and probably about a hundred altogether. No list of passengers has been received except a partial one of those who engaged passage at Bremerhaven. Their names are A. Boch, G. Willkens, J. Helleken, M. Hoffmann, J. Hoffmann, L. Lütgens, L. Hund, F. R. Wagner, Chr. Jobsen. A Mrs. HARRIS, who engaged passage afterwards, took a sailing ship. The *Ariel* has about 400 tons of freight—200 tons being from Havre, and 200 tons from Bremen. The *Ariel* was well found in every respect, and had a new suit of sails throughout. The prevailing impression at the office of the Steamship Company is that she broke some portion of her machinery, after being a week or ten days out, and put back under sail, in which case she will not be heard from until the *North Star* arrives, which is due about the 12th of February. The *North Star* arrived out on the 7th of January. The *Europa* reports having experienced a very pleasant Winter passage.

☞ THE WEATHER during the past week was as pleasant and unseasonable as ever. People afflicted with weak lungs were not sorry; but those who enjoy good health would generally prefer the bracing cold weather at this time of the year. The air was brisk enough on Friday, but the wind blew in gusts and raised clouds of dust in the unswept side-streets up-town, interfering seriously with the vision of those who ventured out. Saturday was pleasant, barring the dust. Yesterday the sky was clouded, and at an early hour this morning, Nature appeared to be undecided whether she would smile or weep. It drizzled slightly last evening.

☞ THE NEW-YORK LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION has issued its Annual Report for the year 1857. Its expenditures for the year have amounted to $2,235 87,—more than has been expended during any preceding year. The Society holds mortgages on property at 7 per cent. per annum for $4,800 and owns four shares of the Bank of America. Forty-one medals have been awarded during the past year to persons who have rendered valuable assistance in cases of marine disasters.

CORRECTION.—In the report in Saturday's TIMES of a stabbing affray in the Fourth Ward, the place where the difficulty occurred was stated as No. 78 Madison-street, whereas it occurred at No. 67 Madison-street.

☞ The annual Firemen's Ball comes off—and with immense *éclat*, of course, for it always does—at the Academy of Music, this evening. A few tickets are yet unsold.

POLICE.—On Saturday, thirteen cartmen and wagoners, complained of by policemen detailed at the Mayor's Office, for violation of the Ordinance which requires them to have their carts and wagons lettered, were fined $3 each.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1961. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of Gen. Havelock from Dysentery

Repulse of the British near Cawnpore, and Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels by Sir Colin Campbell.

Deaths of Rachel, Marshal Radetzky and the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Successful Progress of the Leviathan's Launch.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Discount Reduction by the Banks of England, Prussia, Belgium and Turin.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool at about 2:30 on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

No intelligence is received of the *missing* steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton on the 31st ult.

The *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 3d instant, and the screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, reached the same port at 8 A. M. on the 7th.

The United States frigate *Powhatan* was at Madeira on Dec. 30.

Later advices from India report the death of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., of dysentery and anxiety. The brigade under General WYNDHAM *had been repulsed by the Gwalior mutineers near* Cawnpore. The rebels, however, were subsequently defeated by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with great loss.

The financial news is important. The Banks of *England, Prussia and Belgium have lowered their* rates of discount, and there is generally a marked *improvement in money affairs. Consols* closed on the 9th inst. at 74¾.

Operations were resumed upon the *Leviathan* on the 5th inst. with success, the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings were *continued daily up to the departure of the Europa*, the progress each day amounting to eight or ten feet. The evening before the *Europa* sailed, the ship had only sixty-four feet more to be moved.

It is understood that a bill authorizing the East *India Company to raise a loan in England, will be* introduced immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of Manchester, show a gratifying improvement, the number of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

The *Daily News* says that Lord PALMERSTON'S *forthcoming India Bill will transfer the direct* management of the political affairs of India to a Cabinet Minister, who, it is understood, shall be a *Peer, and in whom all patronage, with one excep*tion, is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council of Six, to whom simply consultative functions are to be intrusted. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and all regulations regarding it are to emanate from the Horse Guards. The same journal intimates that Lord CLANRICARDE is to be the first Minister for India under the new arrangement.

Mlle. RACHEL, the great *tragédienne*, died on the 3d of January, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

A great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported. Among the measures of relief a negotiation is spoken of as going on between the Bank of France and the National Discount Office, for the advance of 60,000,000 francs to the Paris merchants, on the security of goods in store.

Very *little business* was doing in *brandies*, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

Trade at Lyons had begun to revive, and a better demand had sprung up in the *silk markets of* the south.

Considerable sensation had been created in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Spectateur*, in which it is asserted that a secret treaty has recently been negotiated between England and Austria. Semi-official contradictions had appeared in the government journals.

The Empress EUGENIE was indisposed.

The French funds closed on the 8th at 70.10.

The ministerial organ intimates that the Government is not likely to stop the "free-labor" movement.

The *España*, of Madrid, in the course of a long article on President BUCHANAN'S Message, expresses the opinion that the Spanish Government will "continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the *Eldorado*, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba."

Turin letters report considerable improvement in commercial and financial affairs. The Bank lowered its rate of discount from 10 to 8 ⅌ cent.

After an important debate in the Piedmontese Chambers, Count CAVOUR'S motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Priests at the late election was carried by a vote of 98 to 35.

A slight ministerial crisis had occurred. M. RATAZZI, Minister of the Interior, had resigned.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be experienced almost daily at Naples, but without any serious results.

Lisbon has been at length declared free from yellow fever. The official report of the ravages of the disease shows that between the 9th of September and the 24th of December there were 13,462 cases of fever, and 4,759 deaths.

A telegraphic dispatch reports the rather serious illness of the King of Wurtemburg.

Field-Marshal RADETSKY is dead. The event took place on the 5th of January, its immediate cause being paralysis of the lungs, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in his 92d year.

REDSCHID PACHA, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is dead.

Accounts from Prussia affirm that, in consequence of the continued ill-health of the King, the delegated powers of the Prince of Prussia, which were originally conferred for three months, and are now on the point of expiring, will be renewed for a further period of nine months. It is added, that the new Commission will give the King's brother greater freedom of action than he has hitherto exercised.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of General Havelock—British Reverses near Cawnpore—Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers by Sir Colin Campbell.

A fortnight's later intelligence from India has been received, but the dates from Calcutta and Bombay are not given.

General HAVELOCK died Nov. 25, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th November, an engagement took place near Cawnpore between General WINDHAM'S division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with the total loss of tents of three regiments, 2,000 in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 5,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th December, he came up with the Gwalior mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns, 30 carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition stores, &c., and the whole of their luggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Troop ships continued to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among others the celebrated American built clipper *Lightning*, had arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 2¼d.

BRITISH REVERSES NEAR CAWNPORE.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The intelligence now telegraphed from India has brought us, for the first time, the announcement of a reverse sustained by our troops in the open field. Hitherto, although the notorious vicissitudes of war might have induced us to calculate almost with certainty on a share of ill-luck, and although the character of the contest was such as rather to strengthen such expectations than otherwise, we have nevertheless escaped anything like defeat. At Arrah a few companies fell into an ambuscade, and suffered accordingly; at Agra the garrison, after giving battle to its besiegers, retired into the fort, but, as events afterwards proved, with all the advantages of a more decided victory; at Delhi it was long before we could venture upon the assault, but the attempt, when made, was completely successful; at Lucknow we had to win our way inch by inch, but the way was won; and in all the countless combats which have occurred since June last we have invariably been left masters of the field. An engagement, however, is now reported, in which, as far as we can judge, the mutineers have had the best of the fight. As a second engagement has utterly crushed them, and all the apprehensions which the event might *suggest have been thus removed, we can speculate* without anxiety on the circumstances by which *the occurrence was probably attended.*

This unique and unlooked-for success was *achieved by the force known as the Gwalior Con*tingent. In order to strengthen the regular native *army by subsidiary augmentations, certain native* Princes of India were placed under the obligations *of maintaining, at their own cost, a "contingent"* of troops to a given amount. These troops were raised from the same country as our own Sepoys, and were disciplined and officered in a similar manner in all respects. Among other chieftains SCINDIAH, the Great Mahratta Prince, provided his contingent on this mode, and Gwalior, the capital of his dominions, gave a natural denomination to the force. When the mutinies broke out the Gwalior Contingent followed the lead, like the rest of the Sepoy battalions, but circumstances prevented it from taking the field against us. At first SCINDIAH, partly by persuasion, partly by menace, and partly through the aid of his own independent levies, retained the troops under some control, and kept them from joining the insurgents at Delhi or Cawnpore. Ultimately they broke loose from his command and marched away; but their movements have been characterized throughout by remarkable indecision, and there was certainly nothing in the character of the force which could lead us to anticipate the success now announced. The strength of the body was considerable. It had probably lost some men by defection before taking the field; indeed, it was said at one time that SCINDIAH had in some degree succeeded in dispersing it; but it appears to have numbered 4,000 or 5,000 men, and was formidable from the peculiar completeness of its organization and equipment. It represented a little army in itself, had its own artillery, both for field and siege operations, its own commissariat, and all the appliances which could minister to military efficiency. While the British commands were engaged in Oude it abstained from any decisive advance, and hovered irresolutely between various points on the Jumna, without venturing to carry its aid to any of its accomplices in treason. At last, in the early part of November the troops crossed the river, and on the 16th of that month arrived within 35 miles of Cawnpore, where Gen. WINDHAM had been left in command. On hearing of their approach that officer courageously marched out to meet them; but they hesitated, wavered, and finally made an abrupt retreat, recrossing the Jumna and taking post at Calpee, a place about 60 miles from Cawnpore. In this position they were left by the reports of the last mail, and we have now to make out by conjecture and inference the circumstances which brought them back to Cawnpore again, and enabled them not only to encounter Gen. WINDHAM'S little army, but to get the better of it in the battle which ensued.

It deserves to be remarked, that though our *troops were outnumbered—in the ratio probably of* at least four to one—the disproportion was not great enough in itself to account for the result. In these campaigns smaller bodies of Europeans have routed larger bodies of rebels; nor would any officer have hesitated to attack a mass of mutineers three or four times his strength. The Gwalior Contingent is said on this occasion to have been 8,000 strong, and this increase of numbers over its original amount probably points to an accession of force from the junction of other bodies of revolters. The mutineers of the Dinapore Brigade had stationed themselves for some time at Banda, a town about 90 miles from Cawnpore, and within a shorter distance of Calpee, nor is it at all unlikely that this force, perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 strong, had joined the troops of Gwalior. It was also rumored that NANA SAHIB himself had been negotiating with the Contingent, as the most promising nucleus of resistance, so that the desperation of this sanguinary miscreant may possibly have influenced the unexpected determination of the revolters. They appear, at any rate, to have once more crossed the river and advanced upon Cawnpore, from which place Gen. WINDHAM again marched to encounter them. The British commander is said to have had three of the Queen's Regiments with him—the 64th, 82d and 88th. Of these the 64th was one of the battalions borne on the strength of the Bombay establishment at the commencement of the war; it had been hurried round to Calcutta after a distinguished part in the Persian Expedition, and had formed, in company with the 78th Highlanders and detachments of the 84th and Madras Fusileers, the force with which the first advance was made under HAVELOCK and HAVELOCK for the recapture of Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow. In the succession of battles which ensued the 64th earned a noble share of glory, and its strength, even if the entire corps was under General WINDHAM'S command, must have been seriously reduced by casualties and exhaustion. The 82d was one of the four battalions comprising the Chinese Expedition; the 88th was the first regiment dispatched from those shores after the intelligence of the outbreak; and the first, also—as it appears—to be actively engaged. It sailed in three divisions in the month of July last, and was possibly complete. Assuming that this corps and the 82d mustered together 1,400 men, and adding 400 or 500 for the 64th, we should arrive at a total of something like 2,000 Europeans; but it would not surprise us to find that the battalions were not entire, and that the British force was considerably under this amount. How or why it miscarried we shall learn when the details arrive.

The New-York Times Published: Monday, January 25, 1858.

...in a position fully to confirm the news ... yesterday of an understanding between ... and the Court of Spain as to ... operations, quite irrespective of the British ... that France has evidence of an old date ... with Carlos Ortiz, and does share ... intention to seize on a seaport of that pen... permanent occupation until the recog... the time of Louis XIV. who received ... country and the kingdom ... Malaga, has been taken hold of by Spain ... and every disposable part of the gar... is still to be landed forthwith, in conjunc... 500 more just at sea from Toulon ... Gironde for that quarter. Vice-Admiral ...

The steamer *City of Sidney* arrived at Suez ... the 27th December, with dates from Melbourne ... Nov. 17, and £195,547 in gold.

Trade at Melbourne continued depressed. Flour ... had declined 2s@2s 6d per ton.

Bills for the construction of railroads, the estimated cost of which was £8,000,000, had passed both Houses of Parliament. The Upper House had rejected the Land Bill.

Wool, average fleece, was selling at 1s. 9d. @1s. 10½d.

The ship *Catharine Adamson* was totally wrecked inside the North Head, and 21 lives were lost. Passengers lost: Mr. LEATHES, Mr. RAMSAY, Rev. JACOB JONES, and two servants; 15 of the crew lost, including second officer and Pilot RAWLES. Passengers saved: Rev. Mr. SHAW, Mr. BLAIR, Mr. WILSON, and two servants. Mr. LEATHES was the brother of Mr. LEATHES, the Secretary of the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company. The Rev. JACOB JONES, a Congregational Minister, had accepted an invitation in connection with the New South Wales Home Missionary Society. He was pastor of the Independent Church at Melksham, near Bath, and for six years was a student at Spring Hill College, Birmingham.

The Australian papers bring accounts of a Chilian brigantine, the *Sarah Ann*, having been wrecked on one of the barbarous islands of the Navigators, endangered Archipelago, and of all on board, fourteen souls, having been murdered by the savages.

Cape of Good Hope.

Dates from Table Bay are to the 30th of November.

The Colony continued peaceful and prosperous.

The general produce market exhibited an upward tendency, and wools had again advanced in price.

West Coast of Africa.

The dates are Cape Coast Dec. 11; Liberia 16th, and Bathurst 23d.

The Coast was healthy.

The exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Republic, at Monrovia, had passed off most satisfactorily.

London Markets.

By Europa.] Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened on the 6th inst. with an improved tone, and a considerable business has since been transacted in the principal articles of consumption, at firmer prices.

The Bank of England yesterday reduced the minimum rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent., and Money is abundant. Consols leave off 94¾@95¼ for money, and 95¼ for the account. Exchequer Bills 6s. 4d. premium. American Eagles 76s. 3½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 73s. 6d.; South American, 73s. 3d.

Cocoa—Dull. Of 320 bags Trinidad only a few lots very good and fine sold from 77s@85s.

Coffee—Inactive. Tough Cake and Flie £107 10s. Sheathing, 12d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10d.

Cochineal—215 bags at auction chiefly sold at rather better rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for good bold; 3s. 9d. for middling, and 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d. ordinary. Tenerife Black, 4s.@4s. 2d.; Silver, 3s. 6d.@3s. 11d.

Coffee—The market has opened with firmness at full prices, with an advance on all colory and good home-trade sorts. The sales comprise—940 casks, 271 barrels, 935 bags Plantation Ceylon at 58s.@63s. 6d. for fine ordinary to low middling; 64s. 6d.@67s. 6d. for middling to good middling colory, and 68s.@70s for a few lots superior; 98 cases, 36 casks Neligherry Hills at 64s.@66s.; 25 bales, 147 half bales Mocha at 62s. for clean garbled yellow; 60s. for good, and 103s. @108s. for fine long berry; 20 casks, 12 bags Jamaica were chiefly withdrawn at 57s.@65s. for fine ordinary pale to good middling; 180 bags Costa Rica damaged sold at 53s. 6d.@55s. 6d.; 965 bags Rio damaged sold at 31s.@32s. 6d. for ordinary.

Cotton—In good demand. Sales for the week 3,700 bales, at ⅛d.@⅛d. advance. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 49,850 bales; middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₩ lb.

Lead—Quiet; Common Pig, £22; Spanish, £21.

Corn—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, and it sold at an advance of 1s.@ 2s. ₩ qr. on the prices of the previous week. For Foreign there was also more inquiry. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 47s. 7d. on 83,166 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s. American Flour, 24s.@26s. ₩ barrel.

Indigo—The quarterly sales commence on Feb. 9.

Hemp—100 tons St. Petersburg Clean partly sold at £26 10s.@£30; Outshot, £27 10s.@£26. 250 bales Manilla of direct import sold at £20 for fair roping quality, and 200 bales imported (*via* Boston) from £20 @ 21 15s. for fair coarse to good roping. 100 bales Sunns sold at £15 15s.

Jute—1,500 bales indirect import sold at rather better prices; very common, £12; low middling, £13 2s. 6d.@ £13 17s. 6d.

Wheelings—Nothing doing.

Iron—Welsh, in fair demand; Rails and Bars, £6 @£6 10s.; Scotch Pigs, 56s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed—Arrivals this week, 14,587 quarters, of which 12,000 qrs. from the south of Russia. The market is firmer, fine Calcutta fetching 54s., and Bombay 55s. A parcel of Alexandrian from ship in this port is reported at 48s. In Russian Seed the following business has been done: A cargo of Berdianska at 51s., afloat for the Continent, and 10,000 qrs. Taganrog on the coast and for arrival at 52s., 52s. 6d., and 53s. delivered at outports. A cargo of Alexandrian Seed, arrived at Falmouth, has fetched 49s. 6d., free delivered.

Rapeseed—In Calcutta no business reported, nominal price 52s.

Linseed Cakes—Foreign descriptions in good demand. New-York in bols. £10 10s.; Boston bags £10 @£10 5s.

Molasses dull. Of 744 casks at auction only a portion sold, Cuba Muscovado at 14s., St. Vincent at 15s. 6d., and Barbadoes 16s. Privately a few small lots sold at 15s. 6d. for Porto Rico, and 15s.@15s. 6d. for inferior to 16s. for good Antigua.

Oils—Fish rather firmer; 100 tons Sperm sold at £72; Headmatter £7 5s.—stock of Sperm 31st ultimo, 4,737 tons, against 1,383 in 1856, and 703 in 1855; Cod £36@£37. Linseed on the spot in good demand at 29s. 6d., and 30s. 6d.@31s. for March onwards. Rape steady; Foreign Refined 46s., and good Brown 41s.@ 42s. Cocoa Nut 40s.@42s. for Ceylon, and 42s.@44s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@39s.

Spelter firm at £24. Stock 31st ultimo, 2,291 tons.

Rum steady, and upwards of 1,200 puncheons, chiefly Demerara, have been sold at 2s. 2d.@2s. 8d., and Leewards at 2s.

Spices—Pepper: a parcel of 300 bags dusty Penang sold privately at 8¾d., and 220 bags Singapore Black bought in at 4¾d. Pimento rather firmer; at auction 626 bags brought 2¾d. ordinary mixed, and 3d.@3¼d. for middle to good; and about 1,200 bags, part for export, at the above rate; stock 13,156 bags, against 8,966 last year, and 9,659 in 1856.

Saltpetre in demand and more general. 3,236 bags Bengal at auction sold at 42s. 6d. for 2¾ ₩ cent.; 42s. for 2¾@2¾ cent.; 38s. for 2 to 2¾; 37s. for 2 to 2¾; 36s. 6d. for 2 to 2¼; 36s. 6d.@36s. for 1¾@2, and 34s. for 1¾ ₩ cent. refraction. Stock 1st inst. 6,260 tons.

Rice—The low prices attracted some attention early in the week, and about 20,000 bags changed hands, in some instances at 3d. advance. At auction 4,100 bags Bengal sold at 9s.@9s. 6d. for good mid., and 9s. 3d. for mid. white; Balam sold at 7s. 9d. @8s., prompt; 2,310 bags Madras 8s. 6d.@9s. for fair pinky; and 3,446 bags Java were bought in at 10s. 6d. @12s. Privately about 2,000 bags Bengal have been disposed of; Balam 7s. 9d.@8s.; good white at 10s.@ 10s. 6d. Stock, 97,234 tons.

Sugar—The market opened with a brisk demand, and a large business was done at 1s.@2s. advance; but the quantity brought forward having been larger, the improvement has been scarcely maintained, and the market closes dull. The sales of West India are 3,500 hhds., and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds found buyers. The public sales of Foreign have also been large. Privately, 2,000 boxes Havana on the spot sold at 30s.@ 32s. 6d. for Nos. 8 to 9; 41s.@42s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 12; and 43s. for Nos. 14 to 15; and afloat a cargo of 3,000 boxes No. 11 at 37s. 3d.

Tea—The public sales passed off briskly, and prices have advanced. We quote Common Congou 1s. 1½d. @ 1s.

Tar—English steady. We quote Common Blocks 16s.; Bays 16s. Foreign has advanced considerably; Imports of Stralia at 16s.; Baneo 11os.

Tallow—Arrivals, 3,000 qrs. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot; 700 qrs. for Russia.

Molasses—In Boards we have no sales to report; nominal price 8s. Spirits steady at late rates.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

Cotton—The market opened actively on Monday, and continued active throughout the week. The estimated sales of 19,000 bales, at an improvement of ⅛d. Speculators were strengthened by increased returns of Lancashire manufactures, and 6,000 bales sold at a further advance of near ⅛d. Yesterday the demand was diminished, the advance asked for Goods in Manchester had the effect of limiting trade there, and, in consequence, the market closed quiet, although firm. Yesterday, notwithstanding it was believed that the Bank would, to-day, further reduce the rate of interest to 6 ₩ cent, there was a very inanimate demand, and the market became irregular, although closing ⅛d. dearer on the week. We quote: Middlings, 5½d.; Mobile, 6¼d.; Bowed, 6 7-16d. The estimated stock, 397,950 bales, including 190,- ...ericans against 340,920, including 196,530 ...ican, last year. The sales of the week are ... bales, including 7,000 American for export and ... The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 ... the market closing easier.

Breadstuffs—The imports for 1857 were 12,004 bbls., the deliveries 12,226. The stock on 21st December, 1856, was 14,569 bbls.; that on 31st December, 1857, was 6,568, comprising 1,512 Virginia Leaf, 1,661 Virginia Strips, 1,267 Kentucky Leaf, 2,077 Kentucky Strips and 1,051 Maryland. Of present stock some 1,000 bbls. are estimated to be held by manufacturers and exporters. The business during December was generally by retail, and did not exceed 600 bbls., including 150 for export and 250 for Ireland. Thus far the operations of the year has not realized expectations, it being still of a limited character, confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers. The sales of the week embrace 40 bbls. of Virginia, and 20 bbls. Western Strips. We quote: Virginia Leaf 7½d.@10d. and 11d.; Virginia Strips, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf 6d.@9½d. and 12d., Kentucky Strips 9½d.@13d.; Maryland, 6¾d.@9½d.

Sugar—The demand in the early part of the week was very active, and an advance of 3s. ₩ cwt. was obtained; but within the last day or two there has been less doing, and the market closes without animation. In London there was a good demand for the better sorts, for which full prices are obtained; but lower descriptions were sold upon rather easier terms. Among the sales were Havana brown, 35s.@ 38s.; low to good Yellow, 40s.@44s.; fine Yielow, 46s.@47s.

Breadstuffs—The stocks held here on the 31st December last, which have been carefully taken and published by the Committee of the Corn Association, are estimated at:

	1857.	1856.	1855
Wheat, qrs	113,932	204,145	121,820
Barley, qrs	5,834	5,878	1,456
Malt, qrs	2,720	——	690
Oats, qrs	12,185	12,617	13,236
Beans, qrs	16,572	14,116	26,302
Peas, qrs	1,560	986	5,022
Indian Corn, qrs	34,927	341,921	113,368
Oatmeal, loads	14,122	17,617	42,584
Flour, Sacks	19,997	29,093	25,945
Flour, bbls	144,066	125,026	83,426

It will be seen that the stocks of Indian Corn and Wheat were small as compared with last year, whilst that of Barrel Flour was slightly in excess. In the early part of the week there was a brisk trade in Wheat, and a slight advance was established. Flour also was in much better demand, without improvement in price; but since Tuesday the demand has been less active, and prices have been feebly supported. At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and the advance had in the early part of the week was lost. We quote—Wheat, Red Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s.@8s. 2d.; Chicago Spring, 6s. 4d.@6s. 9d. Flour, Western Canal, 24s.@28s 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@28s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 24s. 6d.@25s. 6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 32s.@33s. 6d. on the spot, 32s. 6d. for forward delivery.

Provisions—The stocks as taken Dec. 31 were:

	Lard, tons.	Bacon, tons.	Beef, bbls.	Pork, bbls.	Cheese, tns.
1857	1,300	322	9,262	426	257
1856	——	270	6,586	8,179	132
1855	150	——	4,350	1,000	709
1854	2,000	540	1,740	2,886	102

The present value of Lard (50s.@52s.) and that of Cheese (55s.@56s.) is less than at either of the dates named; that of Bacon (36s.@45s.) is less than in any year, save 1854, when it was 32s.@40s. Pork (now worth 75s.@80s.) has not varied materially, although slightly dearer; while Beef (now quoted at 90s.@ 120s.) is much higher than at either of the times mentioned. Within the past week the market has been quiet except for Lard, of which some 250 tons, in lots, changed hands at 50s., and about 60 tons, in parcels, at 52s. By auction, on Tuesday, American Bacon brought 42s. 6d.@46s. for new, and 36s. 6d. for old. Cheese, 52s.@61s.

Tallow—Has been in more demand, and holders have refused to sell, except in a small way. Prices have advanced 1s.@1s 6d. ₩ cwt.—the sales being of Petersburg, Y. C., 52s. 6d.@54s. 6d., and of Butchers' Association, 53s. 6d.@55s. In London the market has been active, with an upward tendency, the closing prices being 55s. 3d.@56s. 6d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Havre Markets.

WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, INCLUSIVE.

Cotton—Sales 5,500 bales at advancing prices. New-Orleans Tres-Ordinaire, 66f.; Stock, 76,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; tendency generally downward. Ashes lower; Pots, 46f.; Pearls, 48f. Coffee active, and better supported. Oils quiet. Provisions unhanged. Rice quiet; Carolina at 28.50f.@32.50f. Sugar opened firmer, but closed nominal. Tallow and Lard inactive. Wheatseed neglected.

Latest.

(FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.)

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York Dec. 26th, arrived at Southampton last night at 12 o'clock.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

Consols closed steady at 94⅞@94⅝ for money, and 95¼@95¾ for account.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

Cotton—The market is a trifle easier, and the extreme prices of yesterday are resisted by purchasers. The estimated sales to-day foot up 4,000.

Breadstuffs are very quiet, and the transactions exhibit no quotable change since yesterday.

Provisions are wholly unchanged.

A Woman Killed by her Husband in St. Louis.

A most terrible tragedy, says the *Republican*, of the 20th, was enacted night before last in a house on Rosatti-street, occupied by several families, at some time before 12 o'clock. This morning, Mary Buchlein, wife of John Buchlein, was found dead on the floor, her head and body covered with gore, and pools of blood in every part of the room. Buchlein was lying in bed asleep, the sheets and his own clothing soaked in the life current of his wife's veins. A young man named Hiebt, who boarded there, and who had quietly looked on while the unnatural husband was doing his infamous work, if, indeed, he himself did not assist in it, was calmly taking his rest on the floor at no great distance from the body of the murdered woman. The following evidence was given at the Coroner's inquest:

Henry Buchlein, sworn, says: I live up stairs in the same house where deceased lived; yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, saw some people standing in the yard; me and my wife went down and looked through the window, and saw the husband of deceased have her by the hair and dragged her to the stove; then he locked the door and went off; about ten o'clock at night John Buchlein came up stairs and knocked at my door and asked for a light, which I gave him; then he went down with the light, and came up in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, and told me that his wife was dead; I went down and looked in the door and saw her lying on the floor; did not go into the room until morning; when I went into the room, this morning, Buchlein and the boarder referred to were asleep; Buchlein was lying upon the bed and the other man on the floor; the husband of deceased is my brother; they moved into the room they occupied Monday week; my brother was a basket maker; *he was married to his wife in Germany about a year before they came to this country*, and they have been here three or four years; they have had four children, all dead now; when I looked through the window, I saw that deceased had blood upon her head: she was alive at that time; the door was locked upon the inside; at the time he was dragging her by the hair, and there were a good many people outside; Hiert was in the room at the same time; I did not see Hiert do anything to deceased; I did not see him try to prevent her husband from abusing her; he stood and looked very quietly at it; when I was on the porch, I heard deceased hallooing and crying; my brother was sober last night at seven o'clock, but he was in the habit of drinking when he had the liquor; Hiert is a laboring man.

The woman was about twenty-seven years of age, and was said to have been very handsome. Buchlein is a year older.

Post-Office Frauds—Writing on Newspapers.—The *Union* says: "We are requested by the Post-Office Department to state that complaint has been made by the British Post-Office that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, but treated as ordinary newspapers, are discovered in the mails received from the United States; and a request is made that the officers of the United States Post-Office may be instructed to examine, as far as possible, all newspapers addressed to Great Britain passing through their hands, with the view of detecting and preventing frauds of this nature. The attention of Postmasters throughout the country is therefore directed to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations of the department upon that subject, particularly the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1851. The British Post-Office has been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c., (illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates,) with the view to prosecute the senders for the penalty of *five dollars* for each offance, prescribed by the act of 3d March, 1825."

The Toronto *Colonist*, in a statistical article on the grain crops of Canada West, states that the surplus Wheat on hand is not less than 8,000,000 of bushels, and that no facilities exist, unless they are afforded by the Grand Trunk Railroad for the exportation of this produce.

Foreign Gems and Native Nimbies.

The lofty of the purest class,
Soft, sentimental souls,
Beware of Foreign snobs, who pass
For noble-skilled Poles.
Oh! note not on their raven hair,
The beard like hungry maws,
Their Semitic chins, their tragic air,
And sallow lantern jaws.
Trust not the rank impostor's tale,
No patriot was he,
Whose luckless fate it was to fail
In some conspiracy—
Your Count, who bears upon his head
That rich luxuriant mop,
The mint of penance soon will tread
And inspect the County crop.
The heart beneath that steady vest,
But not beneath a shirt,
With sordid feelings is possessed,
Well matched with outer dirt.
He wants your money, not your hand,
In seeking you for wife,
He rather, durst he, would demand
Your money, or your life.
Count, indeed!—count your spoons when he
Has been to make a call
And very fortunate you'll be
If you shall find them all.
But better were it with your plate
The fellow should depart,
Than in his power get your estate,
By stealing, first, your heart.
You ladies of a certain age,
Especially take heed,
And don't in wedlock's bonds engage
With Counts of foreign breed.
The only object in the view
Of all those rogues is pelf,
Rather than let them marry you,
Remain upon the shelf.—*Punch.*

Political Speculation—Prophecies of the Future of Slavery.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr., in his speech on the President's Message, discussed a topic to which the Slave Power, were it not blinded and maddened by its lust for universal dominion, would open wide its eyes. It was based on a proposed resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of our Government acquiring some portion of Central or South America, for the ultimate colonization therein of the emancipated slaves of the United States.

In its foray upon Nicaragua, Cuba, and other tropical regions, through the military expeditions of Walker, Lopez and other filibustering agencies, the South is not aware that it is initiating measures for the acquisition of Territories where, in years not very remote, the emancipated negroes of this country will seek shelter from their oppressors. This has been my profound conviction for years, and it is the fountain of a long-cherished hope for the peaceful abolition of American Slavery, and the social and civil elevation, in regions congenial to their constitutions, habits and tastes, of the colored population of this Republic.

A mind having the slightest proclivity for tracing current events to ultimate results cannot but be stimulated by this protracted Slavery agitation to ask, "*Where will all this end?*" To me the answer to this inquiry seems plain.

Let the Republican sentiment of the country elect a President in 1860—as it surely can, *if it only will*—and the larger share of this controversy is at once transferred from the North to the South. The issue there, in its earlier stages, will not be the Extension or Non-Extension of Slavery, but rather the submission or non-submission of the Slaveholding States to the National Administration in Republican hands. On that question the South will divide. The agitation that will follow, and to which the Nullification conflict of other days will afford only a faint parallel, will draw into its "maddening circles" other questions in which the subject of Slavery will become naturally involved; and ere the four years of our first Republican Administration shall have expired, the South will find itself embarked on a raging sea of discussion, concerning not only the policy of extending Slavery *to new Territories, but the expediency of its existence* within its own limits. This inquiry once started, and the contest will never rest till the institution is overthrown in all the now Slaveholding States.

During the years that will transpire ere this great purpose is attained, the South will be convulsed and divided on the kindred topics of acquiring new Territory in the Tropics, and of separating itself from the North, and uniting its destiny with these new acquisitions in one Grand Slaveholding Confederacy—the Ultima Thule of Southern hopes and aspirations!

The forerunning shadows of coming events clearly indicate the approach of the time when bands of American citizens, or the Republic itself, will have absolute or *quasi* possession of territory in the Tropics; *absolute*, with absorption into the Union; or *quasi*, as the Anglo Saxons of the North held Texas for many years ere its annexation to us in 1845. And, however severely during these years of fierce agitation, the North may, within the limits of the Constitution, press upon the South, *no dissolution of the Union will result*, because the conservative element of the country, operating far more potently southward than northward, will prevent it.

At some auspicious turn in this majestic movement, Missouri, or some other slaveholding State, consulting her interests, will provide for the gradual emancipation of her slaves. The chain of slaveholding unity once broken, it can never be repaired. The prestige of Southern domination once destroyed, like the first defeat of Napoleon, all the future is one series of disasters, culminating in irretrievable overthrow. Other States will then prepare to follow in the wake of the Commonwealth—immortal in the annals of the American Union—which shall have had the wisdom and the courage to lead the way in this occidental exodus.

Then the cry will go up from all the land of Egypt, "let us *spoil* the Hebrews." And he who lives to see that day, will witness a grand assault by the South upon the treasury of the Union, upon its public domain, its pledged credit, as compensation for emancipation. A half century of declamation and gasconade about Southern chivalry and daring, the Abrahamic qualities of Slavery and the dissolution of the Union, will whine down into petty squabbles, among needy, seedy and greedy patriarchs, before boards of appraisers, about the *pro rata* value of Scipio, Sambo, Cato, and the rest and residue of their biped assets.

While these property interests are being settled—yea, ere they are reached, and making part of the premises on which they are to be adjusted—grave problems concerning the ultimate disposal of teeming millions of emancipated negroes will demand solution.

The freed negroes could not live in peace, and in the enjoyment of social and civil rights, among those who had so long been accustomed to fasten the yoke upon their necks. There would be a separation of the races. Both parties would desire it. Of course, I speak generally. The numerous individual, and the occasional local, exceptions, would but establish the rule.

Where would be the resting place, the land of promise of these exiles from the hemp, tobacco and cotton fields, the rice swamps and the sugar groves of the Southern States? The natural dwelling place of the negro is the tropics. As

"Fires ascending seek the sun,
Rivers to the Ocean run,
Both speed them to their source."

So the African to the latest generation finds his genial home under the glowing sun, amid the luxuriant vegetation of the middle latitudes of the globe. The forefathers of the Africo-Americans were stolen from the land of the palm and orange, the flamingo and the camel. They cannot be returned thither by the repentant sons of their spoilers. Liberia is too remote from our shores and lies wholly out of the track and drift of American trade and enterprise. It is worthy of sustentation as a bright oasis whence Commerce, Civilization and Christianity may radiate along a dark and bloody shore; but it can never become the refuge of the freed men of this Continent. The West Indies, Southern Mexico, and Central America, will yet be possessed by the enfranchised children of a people which for dreary centuries have been the victims of the cruel rapacity and heartless gibes of a *grasping, haughty* race.

Slavery once abolished—and he is a simpleton who does not believe that it is destined to "die the death" of all institutions, having in their nature the germinating seeds of dissolution—and the emancipated slaves, partly by the law of isothermal attraction, partly by the magnetism of elective affinity, partly by the aid of voluntary associations, but chiefly through the assistance of the State and Federal Governments, would gradually, and by installments, settle down into the lower latitudes of this continent, where the Toussaint L'Ouvertures and the Frederick Douglasses of that day will organize communities and Governments of their own choice, carrying out the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" somewhat according to the theory of the Kansas-Nebraska act, though on the field and by a people not contemplated, perhaps, by the distinguished author of that measure.

But what will become of the Southern States then? for, abandoned by the negroes, a brave, serviceable people could not be found on the South's broad face. Enterprising adventurers from the North—Puritans of the school of Tilton, and Hoosiers of the type of Lane—hardy contingents from the land of Luther, of Tell, and of Lafayette, would go thither, and uniting with the better part of "the poor whites of the South," and such relics of the "chivalry" as two centuries of pride, luxury, licentiousness and sloth shall spare, they would buy up their decayed plantations, take possession of their mouldering towns and solitary waterfalls and deserted harbors, and by a nice application of capital, skill and labor, renovate the whole Southern portion of the Union, making it the future glory of the country.

Hasten, then, O Freebooter Walker! and give practical force to the Ostend Manifesto by conquering tropical climes. They are wanted for the free Negroes, present and prospective, of this Continent. You and your followers, in and out of Congress, are the theoretic disciples and the actual agents of a "manifest destiny," which you neither understand nor can control.

The "gray-eyed" buccanier of Nicaragua vainly imagines that he is conquering territory on which to plant the crime and curses of Slavery; while in fact he is only preparing a land of refuge for emancipated slaves. "Nevertheless," (as saith the prophet,) "he meaneth not so, neither does his heart think so."

Southern Sentiment Concerning the Balance of Power.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

If we search out the primary motives that prompt both sections of the Union in their desire for a multiplication of States, and consequently, in the efforts of each to expand its area, the discovery is by no means calculated to inspire us with new hopes for the continuance of the confederacy. It is the most mortifying fact, that instead of relying with a sense of security upon the good faith of the North in observing the Constitution, the South is driven, by impending danger, to seek safety in strength—to cast about her for some other security, lest those guarantees of her rights which the Government gives her may, sooner or later, prove inadequate to protect her. It also shows that the danger is not imaginary, and for the reason that the North betrays its disposition to triumph over the South by superior numbers, regardless of the rights of the States and of the Constitution as it was and as it is. *That* section is anxious to add Free States, for the purpose of making a more effective war upon Slavery. *This* is anxious to add slave States, in order that it may be enabled to resist the assaults upon its institutions. In this antagonism—we will not say of interests, for the North as well as the South is profited politically and pecuniarily by the existence of Slavery; but in *this antagonism of prejudices, this war of feeling, this organized and ruinous opposition of efforts and conflict of motives between the two sections*, we say, there is something that carries no hope to the patriot's heart. It is too palpable that the spirit of brotherhood, the community of sentiment, the harmony of sympathy and of thought that gave vitality to the Union, are all sadly lessened by the prejudices of the North against the South. When the confederacy was formed, the old thirteen States, like a band of brothers, were true each to the other and to all. There was a sincere sympathy between them—a sense of common interests and a common cause, the same hopes and the same fears. The advancement of Virginia was looked upon with pride and pleasure by Massachusetts, and if Pennsylvania or Vermont prospered, South Carolina felt that she too had reason to rejoice. But it is not so now. The North villifies, insults, and encroaches upon the South. Envy and hatred rankle in the hearts of the enemies of the Slave States. And although the Union still stands, the spirit within it is not as it was; although the once happy household is still under the same old parental roof, hard feelings exist and harsh words are heard, where all used to be harmony and peace; although the soldiers are still marching under the flag of '76, there are murmurs of mutiny in the ranks, and discontent is turbulent in the camp. Abolitionism is the serpent that has stolen into the garden.

A conformity to the Constitution, on the part of both the North and South, is the only means of perpetuating the Union. If its equilibrium is to be maintained only as long as the physical strength of the South is enabled to resist the attacks of the North, then, indeed, has all the glory of the past departed, and is the future frowning upon the sad fate of the most prosperous and promising Republic the world has ever seen. It may be, however, that like the English at Lucknow, we can hold out for a brief season, relief may come to us. The Northern mind may undergo a change. The Northern Democrats may go on "conquering and to conquer," until Abolitionism is borne down and the votaries of law and order and the Union are everywhere in the ascendant. But there are other and stronger reasons that the South should be *in favor of the extension of her institutions, and the expansion of our territory towards the tropics. If it does not serve as a preventive of division to multiply the Slave States, it will surely enable us to meet that emergency, should it ever be forced upon us—with the confidence of establishing a new Republic, equal in area and strength to most, and perhaps any of the great powers of the world. The Free States are increasing in numbers more rapidly* than the Slave States. And if all the Northern people were disposed towards the South and her institutions as the Abolitionists are, the day of disunion would have long ago been at hand; but we have a host of fearless defenders and friends in the gallant Democracy of the North. And while they hold the enemy in check, we may be enabled to maintain our rights and the Union too. But the time may come when the Free States will so outnumber the Slave States, and when the enemies of the South will so far exceed in strength the friends of the South, that a disruption of the Confederacy will be indispensable to the security of Negro Slavery and Constitutional liberty. There are but two modes, we think, of postponing so lamentable an event. They are simply these: *The Black Republican Party must recede before the advancing columns of Democracy in the North, or new Territory and new States must be added to the Union at the South.* Such are, in our estimation, the only means of *deferring* a dissolution of the Union. There is but one way of averting it altogether, and that is by conforming to the Constitution. The North and South are now playing at a game of chance. They trying to add Free States—we endeavoring to introduce Slave States. Sooner or later, one or the other must win. If the South, the Constitution will be sustained. If the North, the South must either be sacrificed or she must secede from the Union. Meantime, as the game goes on, let us contend for the Constitution and rely upon it for safety. But, for the sake of the South, in the Union or out of it, *let us hope for more Slave States.*

Misgivings About Extension of Slavery—Interesting Suggestions.

From the Mobile Mercury.

The *Register*, of yesterday, contains a communication signed "Southron," in which the writer makes an attempt to show that Gen. William Walker is not entitled to the sympathy of the Southern people, but is, in fact, "the very worst enemy to the South." He arrives at such conclusions, from the strange and singular notions he seems to have conceived concerning the true interests of the Southern people. He asserts Slavery to be a blessing, and then endeavors to dissuade our people from extending that blessing *by an appeal to their most sordid and selfish feelings.* He argues against the extension of Slavery, because that extension would bring other sections of the continent into "antagonism and competition, which would render investment here of so little value, that our planters would abandon the business and escape from the poverty of their pursuits." According, then, to this writer, the true policy of the people of the South is to become *abolitionists*, so far as any other country is concerned, *with the hope of monopolizing the vast benefits which result from slave labor.*

If this argument be worth anything, it would be better for the *interests* of the Southern States that no more territory should be opened up to the owners of slaves—that the institution should, for its own benefit, be cribbed and confined to its present limits—and that this great blessing, of which we so much boast, *should be denied to every other people.*

The people of the South can never have instilled into them any such false notions of their own interests. They desire that "Central America should be Americanized" *by slaveholders—men who sympathize with us in our feelings and our institutions*, and so sympathizing with us, would be prepared, when that country should be redeemed from wilderness and waste, *to enter into commercial relations with us upon better terms than with any other people.*

If there is no benefit to accrue to the Southern States by Americanizing Nicaragua as a Slave Territory—if a Slave power there would be of no use to us, but on the contrary, the "most dangerous foe to Southern Slavery which could be established on the face of the earth," why then, we had better join hand and heart at once with the Abolitionists of the North, *to prevent its extension into any other Territory.* The North is opposed to Slavery being established in Central America, England is opposed to it also, and yet this writer tells us that the policy of Gen. Walker is the "policy of England," and he is "helping her!" What a wonderful conclusion to arrive at! We believe with "Southron," that Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is a "vast blessing," and we would not only like to see it introduced into all countries where it is needed, but *would like also to see every man in possession of as many slaves as would preserve him from the necessity of hard labor and menial service.*

The slave labor of the South has nothing to fear from competition in Nicaragua. The products of slave labor there would *doubtless be essentially different from the products of the cotton States.* And if not, the Southern people have the genius to direct it into other channels of profit. Away, then, with any such narrow and confined policy as "Southron" asserts to be the interest of the South, and if African Slavery is a blessing, as we sincerely believe it to be, *let us extend it to all people who require it.*

There are many other reasons why the policy of General Walker is the policy of the South, some of which we have incidentally noticed on former occasions, and which we have not time to go into now.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was held at St. Paul a few days since. Out of the eighteen chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction seventeen were represented. Six new Lodges were chartered.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Police Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police was held on Saturday at 3 P. M. at their office, corner of Broome and Mulberry streets. The proceedings were unusually brief. All the members of the Board were present. Mayor Tieman was not in attendance at the commencement of the session, but entered subsequently and took his seat. Among the spectators, of whom there is always a crowd, were Mr. Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Governor of the Almshouse.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Bowne presented the evidence in the case of David E. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with absence at roll call. He recommended suspension of Carpenter's payment for one day, which was carried.

Daniel D. Underhill, found guilty of absence from his post, was, on motion of Mr. Bowne, deprived of his pay for three days.

The complaints against Lawrence Kirby and Thos. Cheney, charged with an assault on a citizen in one of the stevedore riots, was dismissed.

Daniel Harrington, a patrolman, was fined in five days' pay for interfering with officer Ryan in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Sharkman reported the evidence in the case of Francis I. Kenbaugh, and moved the dismissal of the complaint. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against officers Fortune, Fox and McIntyre, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. Carried also.

Mr. Bowne presented the charge of Captain Cameron against Alexander McGaskell, a special patrolman of the Seventh Ward, who was accused of intoxication, and moved that McGaskell, be dismissed. Carried.

Mayor Tieman presented a series of charges against an officer named Otter, which were referred.

Mayor Powell presented a complaint against the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn, which was also referred.

He then presented an application from a number of respectable residents of Fort Hamilton, for the appointment of special patrolmen to that locality, there being no police beat within which it is included. The application was referred.

General Nye acknowledged the reception of a communication from a person who claims to have invented a shirt or vest which is bullet and knife proof, and, believing that it would be very serviceable to the police, asks leave to exhibit it to the Board.

Mr. Bowne moved that the Chairman put on the shirt, and that he be made the butt of the experiment.

The Chairman supposed he was the only member of the Board deserving of that honor.

Mayor Tieman expressed his hope that the test would not go round the Board.

Mayor Powell moved that the inventor have leave to exhibit the garment.

The Chairman said a formal vote was not necessary. He might exhibit the vest any time.

Mr. Bowne said he had in his hand the bill for the funeral expenses of Policeman Anderson, said to have been killed by Cangemi.

Mr. Perry asked whether the Corporation had refused to pay it.

Mr. Bowne made no intelligible answer,—whereupon,

Mr. Perry moved that the Board go into a secret session. Carried.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—Monday, Jan. 25.

Superior Court—Nos. 249, 26, 27, 28 to 31, 1, 75, 200, 272, 414, 416, 418, 419, 432, 436, 437, 440, 49, 297, 376, 449, 447, 453, 185, 458, 469, 470, 472, 473, 475, 411, 464, 116.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 1262, 18, 271, 2827, 1926, 1926, 288, 62, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 105, 106, 108, 382, 109, 110.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. 255, 256, 257, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 95, 96, 136, 156, 112, 277, 302, 314, 250, 271.

United States District Court

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 50¢ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; payable in advance.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

No Correspondence.

Communications will receive no attention. All letters must be post paid, and for publication, but as a guaranty of the writer's good faith.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us unsolicited.

Subscribers desiring Important notes, from any part of the world, to subscribe. If used, it will be thankfully paid for.

JOHN F. KNAPP & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton for New-York on the 21st ult.

The news received by the *Europa* is important in many respects. We have to record the deaths of four eminent persons. On the 25th of November, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., died at Lucknow, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. His loss will be severely felt, for it was by his energy and ability that the British dominion in North-Western India was saved from utter ruin. He, preeminently, was the hero of this intellect war, and, as such, whatever may be done hereafter, his name will go down to posterity. The other deaths that we have to announce are those of Mlle. RACHEL, whose genius requires no eulogy; Field-Marshal RADETSKY, the Austrian hero of a hundred fights, who died in 98th year; and RASCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, through whose persevering and enlightened ability many important reforms have been inaugurated in the Ottoman empire.

The intelligence from India, which is two weeks later, is contained in a brief telegram. A battle was fought near Cawnpore on the 27th of November between Gen. WYNDHAM's division and some 6,000 of the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British were compelled to retreat. One regiment, it is said, was thoroughly cut up. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL hastened to the rescue, without loss of time, and in the second engagement the rebels were defeated with great loss. All the women, children and wounded from Lucknow had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The financial news by the *Europa* is important. The Bank of England, as was anticipated, had reduced their rate of discount to six per cent.; and reductions have been also made by the Banks of Prussia, Belgium and Turin. In London, the money market was steady, and the funds continued firm. An unparalleled increase in the Bank of England's bullion is recorded. Trade and commercial confidence were fast reviving in the manufacturing districts of both Great Britain and France. Throughout the week, ending the 9th inst., the process of launching the *Leviathan* had been successfully continued, and the day the *Europa* left, the huge steamship was within sixty-four feet of water sufficiently deep to float her.

We receive some interesting information with respect to the China war, by this mail. It is now said that the French troops at Hong Kong have been ordered not to act in concert with the English in their meditated attack upon Canton. The former are to make a demonstration against Cochin China, in which Spain will take part, for the recent prosecution and murder of missionaries in that empire.

The steamship *Ariel* is now in the 25th day of her passage, and fears are entertained for her safety. Many, however, hope reasonably that her detention is caused by some accident to her machinery, which may have happened when she was a week or ten days out, and caused her to put back under sail. If this be so, we shall not be alarmed at it until the arrival of the *North Star*, due about the 12th February. Only a partial list of the passengers by the *Ariel*,—she carried about 160, of whom 30 embarked at Bremen,—has been received, and these engaged passage at Bremerhaven.

Very late and important news from Utah has reached us by private advices. Our dates from Great Salt Lake City are to Dec. 10, one month later than previous advices. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open fight, but purposing to undertake a guerilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. Echo Cañon, a difficult pass near the City, had been strongly fortified, and was occupied on the 7th of December by a strong body of Mormon troops. A permit from head-quarters was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield of the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well-provisioned. A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are somewhat troubled by restless spirits who insist upon immediate measures of open hostility, but are held in check by BRIGHAM until the proper opportunity arrives. We publish a remarkable communication from Elder RICHARDS, one of the leading men among the Mormons, who recently left this City on a mission to England, and, since his arrival there, has set forth the Mormon argument in justification of the present resistance to the Government.

The Assembly on Saturday, after a protracted and very excited session, adjourned without effecting an organization. The Senate was not in session.

The recent tornado in New-Orleans does not appear to have been so generally destructive as the telegrams gave reason to suppose. The accounts received by mail yesterday show that the storm was of very brief duration, and that a number of ships broke from their moorings and received considerable damage. None, however, were destroyed. Some houses in the city were injured, and three lives were lost. There was no such general destruction of property as the operators reported, so far as the city was concerned. The heaviest damage appears to have occurred on Lake Ponchartrain, and it is feared that serious disasters have occurred in the Gulf, whence the tornado came. Its force was soon expended in New-Orleans.

A fire occurred in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night, which totally destroyed a large five-story building owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, and a large number of persons are thrown out of employment.

Lucy Sisson's property at Orange, N. J., was seized upon and sold at constable's sale on Saturday, to satisfy a claim for unpaid taxes. LUCY informed the Constable that she would have the same job to do next year.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to make inquiry and report in relation to alleged frauds in the office of the Comptroller, held a meeting on Saturday, at which the Comptroller was present and testified. He said that he was aware that several errors existed in his office; that J. R. SNIFFEN had "not acted up to his trust," and that the progress that had been made in examining the books was not such as would enable him to state particulars correctly before Friday next; consequently the investigation was adjourned to that time.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday, but, as is now usual in their public meetings, transacted very little business of importance. They passed in secret session passed a resolution directing the Clerk not to make any of their proceedings public at present.

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York and Brooklyn, was held last evening in the John-st. Methodist Church, for devising measures to bring additional Christian influences. A tract, already in print when the meeting was called, was ordered for circulation among the two Associations, and so, we suppose, was accomplished.

There were 422 deaths in the City last week, the City Inspector's Report informs us—five less than during the week preceding. The greatest mortality was occasioned by consumption, which carried off 49 persons. There were 17 deaths from small-pox, and five by violent causes. During the corresponding week of 1857 there were 475 deaths in the City.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday. The Grand Jury were discharged with the thanks of the Court for the great amount of business which they had transacted. The number of cases tried during the term has largely exceeded the experience of any officer connected with the Court of General Sessions for many years past. The sentences passed on Saturday, by Judge RUSSELL—Recorder BARNARD and Mayor TIEMANN being present—were moderate in their character, none of them exceeding four years and nine months for the highest offences. The rioters on election day escaped with only thirty days in the City Prison.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, two Germans named FRANCUS MILLER and ANDREW SCHIBORE were arraigned, charged with making sausages out of dog's meat. We mentioned their arrest a few days ago. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A little after 3 o'clock Saturday morning an unknown man was found lying dead at the corner of Third-street and First-avenue under circumstances which led at first to the supposition that he had come to his death by violence. An investigation has been commenced by the Coroner at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and from the evidence thus far adduced, it is believed that the deceased was killed by falling, while intoxicated, against an iron railing. His name was LOUIS RUTZ, a cigar maker, living in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue. His wife, it appears, left him several months ago on account of his habitual intemperance.

John McDade, a grocer, was arrested yesterday morning charged with setting fire to his store, No. 67 James-street. He was detained to await the result of an investigation.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Brooklyn City Bible Society, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved to dispense with the services of an agent for the ensuing year. The Society is considerably in debt, and the expenses of last year amounted to nearly 72 per cent. of the receipts. A Special Committee was appointed to report a plan to carry on the operations of the Society for the future.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed tamely for Breadstuffs, though these did not vary much in value. 13,500 bbls. Flour, and 32,000 bushels Corn were received, but no Wheat arrived. Cotton was dull, and prices favored buyers. Groceries were less active, without any remarkable change in quotations. Pork was briskier and dearer. Other kinds of Provisions were in fair demand, and held with more firmness. Freights were quiet, yet ship-owners manifested increasing confidence. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Kansas Question at Washington and in Kansas.

The tables on the Kansas question seem to be turned. The Free-State ticket at the late election has put an entirely new aspect upon the Lecompton Constitution. Hitherto its adoption by Congress has been advocated by the South, and resisted by the North. It has been regarded as the only means of fastening Slavery upon Kansas, and throwing her political weight into the Pro-Slavery scale. The Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, and other journals of the same faction, believing that the Free-State men would not vote, and that the State Government would thus be surrendered to the Pro-Slavery party, have insisted upon the immediate admission of Kansas as a *sine qua non*; and the State of Alabama has actually authorized a State Convention to be held, upon the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, to take steps to withdraw from the Union!

The only effect of admitting Kansas, it is now evident, will be instantly to sweep away the last vestige of Federal and Pro-Slavery authority in the new State. The moment the State is admitted, the Federal troops must be withdrawn—the Federal office-holders must pack up their goods and take their departure—Judge CATO retires to private life, Gen CALHOUN will migrate to Missouri, and the political control of the State will pass into the hands of the Free-State Legislature which has just been chosen by what the *Tribune* styles the "bolting faction" of the Free-State Party. The first thing that Legislature will do will probably be to elect General JIM LANE and Governor ROBINSON to be United States Senators for six years. The next would be to sweep away every vestige of the laws of the late bogus Territorial Legislature, and to enact a new code in their stead—making the entire and immediate abolition of Slavery, including the confiscation of those slaves already in the Territory, the leading feature of the new code. And their third act would undoubtedly authorize the immediate assemblage of a new delegate Convention to frame a new Constitution for the future government of the State. We do not mention these things as what *ought* to be done, but as what *would* be done by the new Free-State Legislature if it should be called into active exercise by the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The accomplishment of these results, therefore, is what the champions of the Lecompton movement in Congress are now actually aiming at. It is reported from Washington that President BUCHANAN is more determined than ever that the Lecompton Constitution *shall* be adopted by Congress. If this is so, it must spring from a desire on his part to strengthen the Republican Party in the Senate and House, against the adherents of DOUGLAS, WALKER and WISE. It is becoming evident that the hostility of these powerful Democrats to the Administration does not rest upon its past Kansas policy alone. They all of them are undoubtedly satisfied that Mr. BUCHANAN, in spite of his pledges, intends to be a candidate for reëlection, and that he is sacrificing their interests, and using the prestige and power of his position, to the accomplishment of this object. Mr. BUCHANAN may think it advisable, in order to check their movements, to strengthen the Republican Party, and thus compel the Democrats of all sections to unite against an impending peril. If Mr. BUCHANAN urges the immediate admission of Kansas now, he will be merely urging the immediate opening of the doors of Congress to two new Free-Soil Senators, and two or three new members of the lower House. DOUGLAS will probably seize the opportunity to renew his amicable relations with the South, by *resisting* this new attempt to increase the numbers and the strength of their adversaries! What position the Southern members themselves, after their past commitments, will take, it is not easy to conjecture. They must either sacrifice their consistency or surrender their power. They must oppose the Lecompton Constitution, or else strengthen, directly and powerfully, the hands of the Abolitionists. The interest of the Republicans in the contest, we presume, will be much less keen than it has been hitherto.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the Administration is very much puzzled by the new turn affairs have taken, and that "men are already at work opposing the passage of the Calhoun swindle, who were the chief concoctors of the whole scheme," in order to prevent the election of two Free-Soil United States Senators. But he adds:

"But if the news is true, the Black Democracy need give themselves no uneasiness on the subject. *The Republicans of the Territory will never organize under the Lecompton Constitution.* They are preparing for a Constitution of their own. They have elected the State officers and members of the Legislature, and without their action the Constitution under which they are elected is a harmless instrument, even if Congress should pass it, which is now very doubtful. The Republicans and Douglasites will fight it at every point and to the last. The Free-State men have only elected officers under it to shield themselves against the wrong which the Administration have threatened to impose upon them against their expressed will."

It is quite possible that this is true, but it is more probable that it is put forward to encourage the Administration in *forcing* Kansas into the Union. If the State should be admitted and the Republicans should pursue the course here marked out, they would earn a conspicuous place in history as the most undiluted fools that ever undertook the management of public affairs. Having the entire political power of the State in their own hands,—with the ability instantly to alter and amend anything in it which they disliked, they propose *not to exercise* this power, because they are dissatisfied with the mode in which they acquired it! We have not the slightest doubt that this silly policy will find advocates among the Free-State men in Kansas and their outside advisers, but we have little doubt that it will be overruled. When members are elected to a Legislature, it must be some very strong necessity which will prevent them from taking their seats and drawing their pay. Every Free-State man, moreover, who considers himself an eligible candidate for the United States Senate, will be anxious to have the State Government organized and those Senatorial seats filled as speedily as possible. And the great body of the people of Kansas,—those who think it quite time that the political contentions, from which they have suffered so much already, should cease, will not countenance a scheme which will be certain to prolong the confusion and postpone the day when they can begin to reap the fruits of their private industry and personal enterprise.

The Kansas turmoil is substantially over. The contest is ended, and the victory rests with the Free-State men. We see no way in which the fight can be renewed, or Kansas politics be made subservient hereafter to the schemes and interests of contending parties.

The News from India.

So intimate are the relations between the United States and Great Britain, that in the case of any great calamity which overtakes one people the sympathetic grief felt on the non-suffering side is almost as great as that felt on the other. A common origin, a common language, and constant intercommunication, keep up the old fraternal feelings between England and this country, and though the governments are distinct, and the national interests are as wide apart as the ocean that divides us, the natural flow of feeling is the same as though Bunker Hill had no more significance than any other geographical designation, and the Fourth of July no higher meaning than any other day in the calendar.

The *Europa* yesterday brought an overflowing budget of news, and among its details the intelligence of the death of many noted personages whose names and deeds are as familiar on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. There was the Austrian Field-Marshal RADETZKY, whose name has been familiar to the public since the days of the first NAPOLEON, and who became a soldier when GEORGE III. was still a youthful monarch; and the ever-brilliant RACHEL, the greatest actress of modern times, who made her last appearance on the stage of this City, and whose influence will, doubtless, be felt in the world of art for centuries to come; and the famous REDSCHID PASHA, whose name was rendered so famous during the Crimean war. Death has removed them from the world, and their exit scarcely causes a sensation; but the intelligence of the death of the gallant HAVELOCK in the midst of his brilliant career, causes an expression of sorrow on this side of the Atlantic scarcely less profound than that which the sad news of his melancholy end has created in England. Coming as it did, together with the announcement of the defeat of General WYNDHAM at Cawnpore, and the total loss of the 64th regiment, it must have caused a sensation of the most profound grief not unmixed with dismay at the disastrous appearances of affairs in India, when only cheerful and encouraging news was anticipated.

Though General HAVELOCK was not the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, yet the hopes of England seemed to centre upon him, and he was regarded as the hero of the war. Having survived so many perils and encountered such fearful odds always with success, he was looked upon as bearing a charmed life, and the possibility of his not surviving the war to enjoy the honors which his country would have been delighted to lavish upon him, was never thought of. But he did not live, it appears, even to know that his brilliant services had been rewarded, nor to know that the honors which he must have been conscious were in store for him had actually been awarded to him.

It is well for the British interests that the command of the army remained in the hands of so able a General as Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, whose victory over the rebels after the disastrous defeat of General WYNDHAM was the only compensating intelligence received by the last Indian mail. But the general character of the news must awaken the gravest apprehensions in England. The defeat of General WYNDHAM was the first reverse that the British arms had suffered in the open field since the rebellion broke out; in every other engagement or attack, except that at Agra, success had crowned the British arms. The first defeat, however, was soon compensated for in the second engagement, when the enemy was again utterly routed. The rebels must have been greatly elated by their victory on the 27th November, and have gone into the battle on the 7th of December with renewed courage and energy; but the utter and crushing defeat they experienced in the last battle must have convinced them of the difficulty of overcoming their stubborn enemy, while it would instil new courage into the British troops.

Mr. Allibone and his Accusers.

On the 17th of October last, Mr. TROMBONE, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, resigned his office, stating in an explanatory letter to the Directors that he was acting under the urgent advice of his physician, who had recommended travel and absence from business and excitement as the proper means to restore his shattered health. No one then pretended to doubt Mr. ALLIBONE's sincerity. He had long borne an unimpeachable character, and, upon his resignation, the Board of Directors unanimously passed a resolution regretting his departure and sympathizing with him in his affliction.

Mr. ALLIBONE left for Europe about the 20th of October, and a few days afterwards the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended payment. Rumors injurious to the reputation of Mr. ALLIBONE then became current, and were soon reduced to a tangible form by the action of the Bank Directors. These gentlemen—with what, even then, seemed an over-zealous haste—arrived at the conclusion that Mr. ALLIBONE was a defaulter; and, unfortunately, public sentiment at the time was only too ready to accept as true, without the closest scrutiny, any insinuations against a Bank officer, who was not present to defend himself. The Directors drew up an affidavit, in which they declared that the late President, when he left this country, was indebted to the Bank in a sum of $200,000, which he had received to his own use, and which he had not returned or repaid. They further stated that, in their belief, he had absconded, with the design of defrauding his creditors, and that he had not left in the State of Pennsylvania, nor in the United States, sufficient money to pay his debts. Upon this affidavit the petitioners prayed for an attachment against his property and estate.

Upon such good authority as the sworn allegations of some dozen Bank Directors, the Press throughout America, and beyond America, gave currency to the injurious reports against Mr. ALLIBONE, and he was condemned before he had an opportunity of being heard. But now that he *has* been heard, and has done much to vindicate his honor and his honesty, it is proper to give his defence the same publicity that his accusers have given to their charges.

We do not care to know whether the Pennsylvania Bank Directors were moved in this matter by personal feeling, or whether they were actuated by any other than justifiable motives when they adopted against Mr. ALLIBONE the most arbitrary and stringent measures that the law would permit even in cases of the most notorious swindling. But it is certainly singular that on the 17th of October, *when he was present*, they should indorse his character as an honest and upright citizen, and sympathize with him in his illness, and only on the 7th November following, *when he was absent*, they should make affidavit that he was an absconding debtor. It is within the range of possibility that the convictions of ten Bank Directors, with regard to a man who had always borne an irreproachable character, may have undergone a legitimate change in this brief space of time; but in the face of facts that now appear upon record, the public will need some further explanation from Mr. ALLIBONE's accusers before it can place implicit confidence in their motives. That Mr. ALLIBONE was in ill-health, and went to Europe under the recommendation of his physician, is a point that requires no further proof. His voluntary return to this country is *prima facie* evidence that he was no absconding debtor, and the further fact that he left sufficient property in Philadelphia to liquidate all claims against him is a complete refutation of the charge. Mr. ALLIBONE's letter to the public, lately copied into this journal from the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, carries with it inevitable conviction, in so far as he stands accused of being an absconding debtor. It is direct, explicit and indicative of an honest and upright purpose. Mr. ALLIBONE intimates that this accusation was brought against him by parties who desired to screen themselves. We trust the matter will be prosecuted to the disclosure of all the facts. Absconding is a venial offence compared with thus conspiring to screen guilty parties by false charges against the innocent.

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAS CONSUMERS.—We do not know the precise number of gas consumers, or rather gas customers, there may be in New-York and Brooklyn, but whatever the number may be, there will be just so many persons who will rejoice in knowing that a bill has been introduced into our State Senate to protect them from the impositions and extortions of the gas companies. We do not know what the exact provisions of the bill are, but we presume they are of a nature to remedy some of the crying evils of which gas consumers have long and loudly complained. Every person who uses gas has a special grievance to complain of, and, in most cases, we have no doubt, they have good cause. Some law is absolutely required to protect the people against these chartered monopolists, and we trust that the bill in question will be framed so as to meet the popular demands.

Under any restrictions gas consumers would still be at the mercy of the companies, but a law might be so framed as to save the public from many of the impositions which they are now compelled to bear. Customers have not now the liberty of complaint even, for on a very slight provocation a man will be sent to cut off the supply-pipe, or remove the meter, and leave the unhappy household of the complaining offender without any means of illumination. Not many months since a gentleman, living in Brooklyn, on going home at night found his house in darkness, and to his astonishment found that the gas man had been to his house and taken off the supply-pipe. As he had been many years using the gas, and had always paid his bill regularly at the end of the month, he was at a loss to know what it meant, but, on applying to the office of the company, he was informed that he could not have any more gas until he left a deposit as security for the payment of his bill. He had no alternative but to submit, or else supply himself with other means of illuminating his house. A suit growing out of a similar act is now going on in Brooklyn to recover damages from an escape of gas from a pipe cut off by the company.

Not long since the Corporation Counsel gave an elaborate opinion on the right of the gas [illegible] by any public officer, and nothing is known of their profits or property. Railroad companies and banking companies are obliged to make public reports of their earnings and general condition, and there is no good reason why gas companies should not be compelled to do the same. The public are too much in their power for them to be allowed to enjoy such exclusive privileges without their being obliged to make a public statement of their profits and condition. But, what is most needed is some stringent law to protect the gas consumer from being imposed upon and defrauded by these gigantic monopolies.

Extension of Beekman-street.

The DAILY TIMES is, of course, not interested in cutting Beekman-street through the Park. To say nothing of opening another street through from river to river, how much would the editors of the TIMES themselves be willing to be assessed for the expense? Would they not, seeing that their new building is nearly completed, pay all the expense of such opening? And how much would the "improvement" increase the rent of the stores in said building, especially on Beekman-street?—*Sunday Atlas*.

Having already been roundly assessed in the shape of rent, for widening Beekman-street, we may perhaps be excused for wishing to see that operation made of some use to the public at large. As it stands now, it is not of the slightest utility. It does not facilitate access to the ferries, does not relieve Broadway or Fulton-street in the least, by giving a new avenue to business transportation, or benefit the large interests it was intended to serve in any respect. Carts are compelled in crossing from one river to the other, to go around the lower angle of the Park, and this they will not do.

As the new TIMES Building does not happen to stand "on Beekman-street," we cannot say how much the rent of its stores would be increased by this operation. If the *Atlas* will cypher up the amount, we will lay it before the public. But even if it should be discovered that the value of real estate would be increased by extending Beekman-street across the Park, would the *Atlas* consider this fact an insurmountable objection to the projected improvement?

We hope the attention of the Common Council will be directed to this matter. Let them inquire into the requirements of the business of this portion of the City, and we are satisfied they cannot hesitate in their decision.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Assembly has spent three weeks in trying to elect a Speaker. They came very near it on Saturday, and it is not impossible that they may succeed to-day. The first business that should be done, when the Legislature gets into working order, is providing for the election of Speaker hereafter by a *plurality* vote,—after a certain number of unsuccessful trials for a majority. There is no sufficient reason for the maintenance of the present rule, and the serious inconveniences which it involves, whenever there happen to be more than two parties represented, ought to be guarded against hereafter.

The present trouble grows out of the fact that there are half a dozen Americans in the Assembly, who hold the balance of power, and they, not unreasonably, object to giving gratuitous aid and comfort to either of the other political parties. They very justly regard it as not at all worth while to *have* votes, unless they can get something for them; and neither of the two parties seems inclined to make the right sort of an arrangement. There is no doubt about the fact that the Americans have just as good a right to adhere to their candidates as the other parties have:—in fact the smallness of their numbers renders it necessary that they should be unusually firm in adherence to "principle."

Perhaps it would be better for the State if some of the political parties were a trifle less virtuous. There unanimous obstinacy, in resisting temptation, retards the public business.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE—AARON BURR'S PAPERS.—Mr. PARTON's Life of AARON BURR has given rise to a new and rather curious discussion. He undertook to relieve BURR's reputation from the stain of profligacy which his original biographer, Mr. M. L. DAVIS, in deference to the truth of history, was compelled to fasten upon it, and insinuated a half denial of the statement of Mr. DAVIS that scores and hundreds of letters from the victims of BURR's profligacy, which BURR had confided to him, had been destroyed. He insinuated that these letters never had any existence, or that DAVIS had misrepresented and exaggerated their character.

This has led to statements from persons in various quarters,—that they had *seen* and *read* these letters,—and BENNETT in yesterday's *Herald* gives a very broad intimation that he was intrusted by DAVIS with the names of the females, "including ladies of good family in this State and Virginia," who were compromised by these letters. If it were not generally understood that this particular kind of black-mailing had been exchanged by the *Herald* for others less gross and more productive, we should look upon this as a significant hint to these "ladies of good family" that their names were in some danger of coming before the public.

We do not believe that DAVIS ever allowed these letters which were given to him by BURR, to be read by anybody. He was a man of scrupulous honor in regard to such matters, and beyond all doubt either returned to the writers, or burned, all letters of this character which came into his possession. He never denied the profligacy of BURR's character, though he did deny the allegation which was constantly made, that BURR was in the habit of boasting of his intrigues. He always declared that he knew this to be utterly false.

THE WEATHER.—Several captains of vessels, recently arrived at this port, state that the Gulf-stream runs this year forty or fifty miles nearer the American coast than hitherto. The fact is mentioned as accounting for the extraordinary mildness of the Winter weather thus far. But we should like to know what has caused this singular variation in the course of the Gulf-stream.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices, No. 43 Wall-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Views of the President as to the Kansas Question—The Case of Mrs. Brown—Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

At the time for action on Kansas affairs approaches, the President begins to be extremely fearful of the result in Congress. The delegation of the Pennsylvania delegation is very threatening, while New-York, six of whose are far from having decided to vote Lecompton through. The Ohio delegation is a unit against it, and very little reliance, at a pinch, can be placed upon Illinois or Indiana.

The President withholds from the Senate the nomination of Gov. WISE, of Indiana, for minister to Prussia—some say because the Prussian Government objects to him, and others, because his friends at home will not swallow Lecompton.

Mr. HARRIS' resolution for the expulsion of MATHEWS will come up to-morrow. It will probably be postponed, on BRODERICK's explanation that he is absent on account of sickness in his family.

Up to yesterday (Saturday) there had been issued from the Treasury Department 240 Treasury Notes of the denomination of $1,000; and 119 notes, of the denomination of $500, have been issued to satisfy land warrants.

We also learn that 200 of the $1,000 notes, and 120 of $500 notes, have been taken up on exchange of private individuals. Army and Navy Warrants to the amount of $3,500,000 are now on the Treasurer's table, to satisfy which Treasury notes will have to be employed. It is estimated that by the end of next week, notes to the amount of $3,000,000 will have been issued.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Court of Inquiry to convene in the city of Washington, on the 26th inst., to inquire into the conduct of Commander BOUTWELL, who, it is charged, about a year since left the *John Adams*, the ship of which he was in command, and came home without the consent of Commodore MERVINE, at that time flag-officer of the Pacific squadron. The reason assigned by Commander BOUTWELL for taking this course was that his health was so impaired as to incapacitate him for remaining longer on duty on that station.

The Court of Inquiry will consist of the following officers:

President—Captain H. A. ADAMS.

Members—Captain A. A. HARWOOD and Commander E. G. TILTON.

Judge Advocate—J. M. CARLISLE.

The President has appointed JOHN W. HUNT, of Louisiana, to be a Purser in the Navy; MILES H. MOORE, of Mississippi, to be a Purser in the Navy; and JOHN S. BARR, of Alabama, Consul to Melbourne, *vice* Mr. TARLETON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today agreed upon a report to be presented on Monday, sustaining generally the President's Central American Message, believing with him that Commodore PAULDING went beyond his legitimate limits in arresting the filibusters on Nicaraguan soil, and recommending an amendment of the neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plan against nations with which we are at peace.

General CRAWFORD, Postmaster of Leavenworth City, is expected here to-night with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that by the end of next week Treasury notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, of all denominations, will have been issued.

Army and Navy warrants, to the amount of two millions and a half, have accumulated, and will be met by these issues.

PAYNE DE JARNAC has been confirmed by the Senate as Professor of Spanish at the West Point Military Academy.

The widow of the late Commodore CASEY was dangerously burned at Georgetown, yesterday. This morning hopes are entertained of her recovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The *Union*, in an article on Southern Colonization, labors to show that the late JOHN C. CALHOUN entirely opposed the acquisition of territory by force, and says it believes that the popular voice of the South is now in unison with these sentiments regarding Central America and Cuba.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN HARTFORD—LOSS $100,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The large five-story building, owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $100,000. WILLIS THRALL's and the Screw Company's losses on building, machinery and stock are $40,000, and the insurance, $15,000; T. KIMM, silk weaver; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000. WILLIAMS & WYLIE, book printers; loss $4,000; insured for $4,500. S. ANDREWS & Son, loss $2,000; insured. W. W. HOWES, stereotype plates; loss $3,000; insured for $2,500. A. E. JOHNSON, machinist; loss $5,000; no insurance. CHARLES PARKER, spectacle maker; loss $12,000; insured for $1,500. L. STEBBINS & Co., publishers, loss $4,000; insured $2,500. CHARLES MCCALVE, silver ware, loss $2,000; no insurance. H. E. ROBBINS & Co., wood cuts; loss $400; no insurance. A. C. GOODMAN & Co., paper and stereotype plates; loss $2,000. FREEMAN & Co., loss $1,000. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., loss $3,000; insured $2,000. DRAKE, BROWN & Co., book-binders; loss $10,000. Insured $5,500.

There were several other losses amounting to $1,000 or $2,000. The building, with all its contents, was a total loss. A large number are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire. It was the largest that has occurred in this city for 20 years.

FIRE IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out last night in the Brakeslee Building in this city, destroying property to the amount of about $2,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance in Hartford. The Methodist Church adjoining caught fire, and at one time was in imminent danger, but the fire was subdued. The church was considerably damaged by water. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The leather store belonging to S. A. GILBERT, of this city, was destroyed last night by fire. Loss estimated at $25,000. Insured for $20,000.

The Navigation of the Rio de la Plata.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

An arrival from Montevideo on the 21st November, brings a circular from the American Consul, announcing that a light-ship on the English Bank of Rio de la Plata, had been just placed in seven fathoms water, in latitude 36° 9', South, and longitude 55° 58', West. Being a fixed light it cannot be mistaken for that on the Island of Flores, which revolves. Another light, it is said, will be placed on the Island of Seabos, near Cape St. Mary, and when this is executed, the navigator will be enabled to conduct his ships from the entrance of the river to Montevideo with perfect confidence and safety. Light-money will be at the rate of seventy-five reis per ton, the collection of which commenced last November.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WESTBORO, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 24.

Two men, named CHASE and WARREN, were arrested here yesterday by United States Marshal WARNER, for counterfeiting United States coin. He found some of the implements on Warren, and a galvanic battery and some composition metal at Chase's house. The wives of CHASE and WARREN were arrested in Worcester on Friday, for passing the coin made. The two men were committed to Springfield all to await examination.

Capture of the Montague Robbers.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

We learn from the Franklin, Va., *Visitor* that BROWN, who murdered his wife and two children in

The New-York Times.
Published: January 24, 1858
Copyright, The New York Times

The New-Orleans Tornado—Loss of Life and Property.

From the Picayune, 16th.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young tornado burst in upon the city, accompanied by rain, which fell in torrents, doing, for the time it lasted, an infinite deal of damage. Chimneys were thrown down, roofs unroofed, trees uprooted, and fragments of buildings, awnings, &c., were scattered in every direction. The storm was of short duration, occupying only a few minutes in its passage, but during that time it left its mark in many a sad memento of its fury. The path of the storm was very narrow, not exceeding, we should think, 200 yards in width, and the principal damage was confined to the neighborhood of Canal-st. and the Lafayette Square. Many houses in Lafayette and Jackson Squares have had their chimneys and roofs damaged, and the trees in the Squares have suffered severely. The Methodist Church, on Lafayette Square, was unroofed, and the steeple, which was of wood, was blown down. The Presbyterian Church, on Jackson Square, was also unroofed, and the steeple, which was of brick, was thrown down, and fell through the roof of the church, doing considerable damage to the interior. The Catholic Church, on Jackson Square, was also unroofed, and the steeple, which was of brick, was thrown down, and fell through the roof of the church, doing considerable damage to the interior. The Catholic Church, on Jackson Square, was also unroofed, and the steeple, which was of brick, was thrown down, and fell through the roof of the church, doing considerable damage to the interior. The Catholic Church, on Jackson Square, was also unroofed, and the steeple, which was of brick, was thrown down, and fell through the roof of the church, doing considerable damage to the interior.

The Tornado in Texas.

The Galveston News of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of many houses being lost by the sweeping of debris in the river by the failing of embankments, and steamboats.

We also learn that a valuable dwelling, near Houston, was carried away by the storm.

We have not heard of any one being killed, but many have been injured.

The Tornado in Louisiana.

The Shreveport (La.) News of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Alabama.

The Mobile Register of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Georgia.

The Savannah Republican of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in South Carolina.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in North Carolina.

The Wilmington Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Virginia.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Maryland.

The Baltimore Sun of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Delaware.

The Wilmington Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in New-Jersey.

The Trenton State Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in New-York.

The New-York Tribune of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Connecticut.

The Hartford Courant of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Rhode Island.

The Providence Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Massachusetts.

The Boston Transcript of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Vermont.

The Burlington Free Press of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in New-Hampshire.

The Concord Patriot of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Maine.

The Portland Advertiser of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Canada.

The Montreal Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in New-Brunswick.

The St. John Morning Freeman of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Prince Edward Island.

The Charlottetown Examiner of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Newfoundland.

The St. John's Newfoundlander of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Labrador.

The Hopedale Settlement Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Greenland.

The Godthaab Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Iceland.

The Reykjavik Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Norway.

The Christiania Aftenposten of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Sweden.

The Stockholm Aftonbladet of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Denmark.

The Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Russia.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Poland.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Prussia.

The Berlin National Zeitung of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Austria.

The Vienna Presse of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Hungary.

The Pesth Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bohemia.

The Prague Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Switzerland.

The Geneva Journal de Genève of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in France.

The Paris Moniteur of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Belgium.

The Brussels Indépendance Belge of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Holland.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Spain.

The Madrid Gaceta of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Portugal.

The Lisbon Diario do Governo of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Italy.

The Rome Giornale di Roma of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Turkey.

The Constantinople Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Egypt.

The Cairo Journal of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Abyssinia.

The Gondar Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Nubia.

The Khartoum Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Timbuctoo.

The Timbuctoo Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Morocco.

The Tangier Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Algiers.

The Algiers Moniteur of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Tunis.

The Tunis Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Tripoli.

The Tripoli Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Barbary.

The Barbary Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Senegambia.

The Senegambia Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Guinea.

The Guinea Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Sierra Leone.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Liberia.

The Liberia Herald of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Ivory Coast.

The Ivory Coast Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Dahomey.

The Dahomey Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Benin.

The Benin Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Biafra.

The Biafra Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Cameroons.

The Cameroons Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Fernando Po.

The Fernando Po Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Corisco.

The Corisco Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Gaboon.

The Gaboon Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Loango.

The Loango Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Congo.

The Congo Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Angola.

The Angola Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Benguela.

The Benguela Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Mossamedes.

The Mossamedes Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Cape Colony.

The Cape Town Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Natal.

The Natal Mercury of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Madagascar.

The Madagascar Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Mauritius.

The Mauritius Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bourbon.

The Bourbon Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Seychelles.

The Seychelles Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Zanzibar.

The Zanzibar Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Muscat.

The Muscat Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Persia.

The Tehran Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Afghanistan.

The Kabul Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Beloochistan.

The Kelat Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Scinde.

The Karachi Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Cutch.

The Bhooj Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Guzerat.

The Ahmedabad Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Goa.

The Goa Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Canara.

The Canara Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Malabar.

The Malabar Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Coromandel.

The Madras Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Orissa.

The Cuttack Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Assam.

The Gauhati Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Burmah.

The Rangoon Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Siam.

The Bangkok Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Cochin China.

The Saigon Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Tonquin.

The Hanoi Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in China.

The Canton Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Japan.

The Yokohama Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Kamtschatka.

The Petropavlovsk Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Siberia.

The Irkutsk Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Tartary.

The Bokhara Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Khiva.

The Khiva Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Khokand.

The Khokand Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bukharia.

The Bukharia Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Turkestan.

The Turkestan Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Kashgaria.

The Kashgaria Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Thibet.

The Lhassa Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Nepaul.

The Katmandu Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Sikkim.

The Darjeeling Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Bhutan.

The Bhutan Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

We have heard of the destruction of many houses in the country, and the loss of many lives, but have not been able to get the particulars.

The Tornado in Assam.

The Assam

MARKET REPORTS.

[Monthly Commercial Review prepared for the N. Y. Times.]

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday: 60 bbls. Ashes, 12,941 bbls. Flour, 27,800 bush. Grain, 2,000 bushels Malt, 606 pkgs. Provisions, 270 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES.—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls. at $5 50 for first sorts for both Pots and Pearls, nearly the former, 9 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,231 bbls., including 1,372 bbls. Pots, and 859 bbls. Pearls.

BARK.—In Philadelphia, during the week, there was a liberality of operations, prices of which were unsettled—as sellers and buyers disagreed. First quality, No. 1, is in market, would commend some advance on previous rates.

COAL.—In very moderate request, at old prices. In Baltimore, during the week, Cumberland Coal was neglected, and no sales unexpired. The nominal rates were $4@$4 10 for Ame.; $4 25@$4 35 for run of mine, and $4 75@$4 85 ₩ ton for lump, cash, or interest, at one time, delivered on board at Locust Point. The various descriptions of Anthracite Coals were selling from the yards at from $5 75 to $6 25 ₩ ton, cash.

COFFEE.—Is in slack demand, at old quotations, with very trifling sales reported. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; Jamaica at 11c.@11½c.; Rio at 9c.@10¾c.; Bahia, at 8¾c., and St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON.—Holders offer their supplies more sparingly, and at somewhat easier prices, but the demand has been rather more limited, including Middling, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS.—23,000 pcs. have been sold during the week, including No. 1, 40 packs, at $1 50, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is quiet, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales 9,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 4 70
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is also quiet at old figures. Sales 479 bbls., superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₩ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. 10c. inferior to choice extra at $4 30@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for common to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 25@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—Raisins are moderately inquired for, including Layer at $2 40@$2 45, and Bunch at $2 10 ₩ box. Other articles are in limited demand at unchanged figures. Sales by auction, in Boston: 1,000 drums Sultana Raisins at 12½c.; 300 do. Smyrna do. at 12½c.; 200 casks new crop Zante Currants at 9¼c.; 200 bags do. Smyrna do. at 9¼c.; 40,000 drums Eleme Figs at 5¾c.@7¾c.; 100 bags soft shell Sicily Almonds at 20c.; 100 bags do. Spanish do at 6¼c. ₩ lb., all on 4 months' credit. A cargo of near 5,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, mostly of the former, in fair order, have been tapped of on arrival in Philadelphia, at $3 25 ₩ box.

GRAIN.—Desirable lots of Wheat are sparingly offered at former rates, but the demand is restricted. Sales since our last, 9,450 bushels, including Red Western Clan, at $1 06, delivered, and very choice White Southern, at $1 40@$1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive at about previous figures—small sales of New only having been reported at 65c. for Yellow Jersey, &c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@70c. for Mixed, &c., bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western, and 48c. for State; 33c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store in Chicago, Jan. 16.

Flour, bbls	21,271
Rye, bushels	1,650
Wheat, bushels	59,134
Barley, bushels	33,500
Corn, bushels	1,859
Oats, bushels	27,603

The figures given above regarding Flour, however, are generally conceded to be far below the truth—much Flour being stored in private warehouses.

HAY.—200 bales North River at 85c.@95c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.—In Baltimore, during the week, Hay arrived more freely and prices favored buyers. Baled Hay, $15@$16; Loose, $12@$12, ₩ ton. Rye Straw was selling at $13@$16, and Wheat Straw at $10@$12 ₩ ton.

HIDES.—Sales have been confined to 1,000 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,200 Porto Cabello at 16c.; 200 Central American at 16c.; 200 City slaughter at 5¾c.@6c.; and 600 California on private terms, ₩ lb. Stock in first hands, to-day, 360,183 of all kinds, against 4,171 same date in 1857, and 58,962 same date in 1856.

HOPS.—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@60c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 18c.@22c. ₩ lb.

IRON.—Continues in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit, ₩ ton.

LEAD.—Is in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 50@$5 75; ₩ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER.—Sales are more freely offered, and is rather sparingly inquired for at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Spanish, all weights, 27½c.@30c.; Oak, Heavy, for harness, 28c.@30c.; Oak Southern, light, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Crop, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, light, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Damaged, all weights, 13c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@21c. ₩ lb.

LIME.—Rockland, 65c. for common, and nominally $1 25 for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been pretty brisk, but is also somewhat subsiding. Prices tend downward. Porto Rico, 32c.@36c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@35c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have sent us a copy of their annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1857, from which we learn that the receipts of foreign Molasses in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, were 26,206,517 gallons, against total receipts in 1856 of 28,234,784 gallons, and the total consumption of this description in 1857 was 23,206,404 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1856 of 23,014,878 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1857, as compared with 1856, of only a fraction over 1 ₩ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 25,506,784 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 30,668,878 gallons, being the very considerable decrease of over 28 ₩ cent. This large diminution in the consumption may be attributed, first, to the almost total failure of the Louisiana crop in 1856-7, which yielded less than five millions gallons, against a yield in 1855-4 (the large crop year) of thirty-one millions gallons; and secondly, to the excessive prices demanded for foreign, which during the first half year of 1857 attained an altitude never before witnessed, and which for a time almost entirely checked deliveries for consumption—the advance being even greater in proportion than the appreciation in prices of Sugar, after the rapid decline which commenced at all points in July; the markets of the country were comparatively quite active, but not to a sufficient extent to compensate for the previous months of idleness. Another cause, tending greatly to diminish the consumption of foreign, was found in the unprecedented quantity of Syrup sugars, from the Maple Tree, and which, in the interior, is highly esteemed among the agricultural community, being preferred to either Foreign or Domestic Molasses. The quantity of Foreign required to meet the consumptive wants of the country is regulated in a measure by the supply of Domestic; the crop of Louisiana, &c., now coming forward is estimated at 16@17,000,000 gallons, equal to more than one half of the total consumption of the country last year; but at the present currency, there can be no reasonable doubt that the consumption of 1858 will be considerably in excess of the quantity delivered during the preceding year. The quantity of Foreign received direct at the port of New-York, and withdrawn for consumption the past year was 7,497,958 gallons, and the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic was 9,164,787 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 9,818,923 gallons; being an increase in the consumption of Foreign in 1857 of over 2½ ₩ cent., but a decrease in the whole deliveries of 6 46-100 ₩ cent.

Total Consumption of Molasses in the United States, in each of the last 8 years:

	Total Foreign.	Total Foreign and Domestic—Gallons.
1850	23,256,404	28,506,784
1851	23,014,878	30,805,878
1852	29,482,422	47,266,085
1853	34,497,019	56,493,019
1854	29,206,821	45,536,821
1855	20,417,511	48,257,511
1856	23,238,276	47,946,018
1857	24,206,849	37,019,249

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, to arrive and from the yards, cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS.—The general inquiry is moderate, and prices present no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is more sought after at improved prices, sales having transpired of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 for Mess, here; $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, for future delivery; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 75@$12 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are saleable and steady, at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Beef continues in light supply and fair request, at $8 25@$9 ₩ bbl. Lard is in demand at former rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 tierces, in parcels, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef hams are in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls. in lots, at $10@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $17 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Pork is brisk and buoyant, at $15@$15 75 for Jersey; Isaac Mason, $17; extra do. do. at $20 ₩ barrel. Beef is in fair demand, at unaltered rates—$11@$12 for Country, and $14 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio, for common to very good State, and 17c.@18c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@6¾c. for fair to prime, and 8½c. for choice, ₩ lb.

In Baltimore another week's activity in Bacon and Bulk Meats was reported. The sales include, of Bacon, 25 hhds. Shoulders, on the spot, at 8¾c.; 20 hhds. Shoulders and Sides, at 7¾c.; 12,000 lbs. loose Shoulders at 7½c.; 100 hhds. Shoulders, deliverable in June, part at 7½c.; 25,000 lbs. loose Sides at 8¾c.; 50 hhds. Sides, deliverable in June, at 6¼c.; 640 hhds Shoulders and Sides, in jobbing lots, at 7½c.@7¾c. for the former, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for the latter; 1,000 pieces canvassed Hams at 11½c.; and of Bulk Meats, 50,000 lbs. Shoulders, Sides and Hams, at 6c.@6¾c.; 15,000 lbs. Shoulders at 6c.; 90 hhds. do., to arrive, at 6¾c.; 90 hhds. Shoulders and Sides at 6c.@6¼c.; 240 hhds. Sides at 7c.@7½c.; 10 boxes boneless Middles at 9¾c. ₩ lb.—the market closing firmer for Bacon and steadily for Bulk Meats. 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork, deliverable in April and May, sold at $14.

RICE.—Sales 180 tcs. in lots, at $2@$3 50 each, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEED.—300 bushels Clover Seed found buyers in Philadelphia during the week, at $4 87½@$4 87½ for common, and $5@$5 25 for good to prime ₩ bushel, closing with light receipts and a good inquiry.

SUGARS.—The demand is moderate and prices are heavy. Sales here 450 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 4¾c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 4¾c.@5¾c., with 2,600 bags Siam, part at 6¼c., 4 months, and in Baltimore, 2,000 bags Pernambuco, for refining, on private terms.

TALLOW.—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS.—New and Old Greens are well as New Oolongs, Black, attracted considerable attention at essentially unchanged prices.

WOOL.—Domestic Wool is rather more inquired for, including common to full blood Merino Fleece at 28c.@40c.; Saxony do. at 40c.@45c., and No. 1 to extra pulled at 20c.@30c. ₩ lb. Holders are less eager to sell, having more confidence in the future. 25,000 lbs. California Wool have been sold during the week at 17c., 6 months' credit. No important movements have occurred in foreign. The stock of Fleece exceeds 700,000 lbs., and that of foreign comprises 10,000 to 12,000 bales. Pulled Wool is scarce, and for it holders are getting improved prices. 70,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled Wool have been sold in Philadelphia during the week within a range of from 32c.@45c. for common to full-blood Fleece, and 28c.@40c. for Pulled, ₩ lb. In Baltimore, Wool attracted more attention, but the actual sales were light, and prices were unaltered.

WHISKY.—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Continued quiet at about former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A bark from Galveston to London, Cotton Seed, 1c.; one from Galveston to Liverpool, Cotton, ¾c.; a Norw. bark from Santa Cruz to London, Mahogany and Cedar, £3 10s.; a Brem. bark hence to London, 250 tons Fustic, 18s.; and 400 do. Oil Cake, 20s.; a ship, 9,000 bbls. capacity, full cargo, Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. for Rosin and Turpentine, and Spirits Turpentine on private terms; another, 5,000 bbls. ₩ full cargo Flour, 2s. 3d.; a bark, 1,700 bbls., Rum to Constantinople, 5c.; one from Doboy to Rio, Lumber, $16; a brig, 225 tons, from Machias to Ponce, P. R., and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3, or if out only, Lumber, $9; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Ann's Bay, Jam., privilege of another port, $900; two schooners to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 35c.@40c., and Molasses, $2 50@$3; a brig hence to Cienfuegos and back, 35c.@$2 50; one, 250 tons, to Sagua la Grande and back, 36c.@$2 50; a schooner from Santa Cruz to New-York, Sugar, 38c., and Mahogany, $12 50; a schooner, 2,800 bbls., from Richmond to Rio and back to the United States, a bark to South Side Cuba and back, and a brig, 276 tons, to St. Pierre, Martinique, on private terms.

THE DEATH OF THE SEMINOLE CHIEF AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Delta* says: "The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of YAH-HAH TOMMA, a native of Florida, 28 years of age, who fell dead yesterday on Customhouse street, near the Levee. The verdict of the Jury was: 'Congestion of the Lungs.' The deceased was a Seminole Chief—his name signifying 'Brave Chief'—and was one of the number of the Indian delegation, now in our city from Arkansas, who have been engaged by Government to entice the 'King of the Floridas' (Billy Bowlegs) from his native and much loved hunting grounds in the Everglades. The 'Brave Chief' was interred yesterday in the St. Louis Cemetery, followed to the grave by the living of histribe in the city."

THEODORE PARKER DISCHARGES HIS "MUSKET" AT THE SOLID MEN OF BOSTON.—Mr. THEODORE PARKER delivered a lecture at New-Bedford on Tuesday night, and among other things wise and witty he said: "The aristocratic families of Boston began from some bare-legged and bare-footed ancestors, and by-and-by will become bare-legged and bare-footed again." Mr. PARKER himself came into the world without a shirt to his back or a pocket to put a penny in; and in view of this historical fact, we do not see the gaffity of railing at others whose condition was no worse than his own.—*Boston Courier.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY; the man as coachman; the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and assist in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No. 120 Warren-st.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED—FOR the *American Farmers' Magazine*, an instructive, reliable and popular work for the farmer, the gardener, and the suburban resident; published at No. 7 Beekman-st. Price $2 a year. Liberal terms given. Inquire as above, room No. 17.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—A SMART, intelligent boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful. He must be able to read and write. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.

PROGRAMME OF CONCURRENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

1. The Theatre shall be constructed on a rectangular lot, 435 palms wide and 660 deep, situated between two rows of houses, facing on one side the "Praza da Acclamacao," (line A of the plan,) and on the other side a street parallel to said line. The Theatre will have its front on the Praza, its lateral sides on two streets, and on its rear space extending to the next street.

2. The Theatre will have suitable dimensions for great performances, such as lyric operas, ballets, pantomimes and public festivals.

3. It must have the necessary accommodations for two complete companies of singers and dancers.

4. It must be constructed according to the modern system, and adapted to the climate of Rio Janeiro. Copies or servile imitations of other theatres are not admitted.

5. The machinery and apparatus must be of the most perfect system, and such that their management might require the least possible number of working men.

6. All the precautions against conflagration must be taken.

7. It must be lighted by gas, and have a purifier. All means must be adopted to purify the air of the hall, and to cool it, especially in Summer.

8. The hall must have five lines of boxes. The diameter of the pit must not exceed 90 palms.

9. An Imperial Box is to be formed in the further end of the hall for the Emperor, and for the other days a box must be put up next to the proscenium for the Imperial Family; one and the other having a separate entrance, a resting saloon, a room for the service of tea and refreshments, and the necessary dependencies.

10. The Theatre will have easy communications, large entrances, sheltered from rain, large staircases, and different doors of egress, not only in front, but also on the sides.

11. The materials employed in the construction must be ash-colored granite, good unhewn stone, good brick, the best plastering mortar, the best timber, iron, stucco, and artificial marbles.

12. The plans, beside all the graphic demonstrations, need to be accompanied by notes or explanations which may illustrate what the designs cannot fully specify.

13. The principal plans will be made in the proportion of one to a hundred, and expressed in palms. These dimensions must be applied to:

The draft of the basis of the edifice;
Those of the first and second lines of boxes;
The prospect of the front, that of the opposite side, and those of the lateral faces, which must be symmetrically equal.

The two longitudinal and transversal sections of the whole building, both traversing the vertical line of the centre of the hall.

The other designs must be abridged.

14. In the Department of State for the Affairs of the Empire the concurrents will receive the design of the lot on which the Theatre is to be built, and with it a copy of this programme, as well as the necessary instructions.

15. A space of nine months, to be counted fifteen days after the publication of this Programme, is allowed for the presentation of the plan, and at the expiration of this term the concurrence will be closed.

Two months more will be granted to the concurrents who reside out of the Empire, if within the first space of nine months they have sent to the Imperial Government, through the Brazilian Legation, their schedules and numbers.

16. The concurrents will send their works to the Department of the Empire, and this will forward them to the Commission appointed by the Government for their judgment. These works must be accompanied by a closed schedule, containing the sign or anagram with which the concurrents might have marked their plans, together with their names, country and address.

17. The works of the concurrents will be judged soon after the second space of the two months mentioned in Art. 16; and after the conclusion of the examination they will be exposed to the public in the Academy of Fine Arts for fifteen days.

18. The verbal process of the judgment has to explain the reasons of preference with all clearness, and will be published in the papers.

19. After the judgment the schedules belonging to the preferred concurrents will be opened, the others will remain closed to be sent back to their owners.

20. The author of the plans that might be adopted will receive the premium of twenty contos, in the currency of the country, (above $10,000.)

21. If the execution of the plans adopted is committed to the author of the same plans, (which entirely depends on the decision of the Government,) the author will receive, in addition to the premium mentioned in the preceding article, the reward of two per cent on the cost of the work, not including the cost or value of the lot.

22. Beside the premium of Art. 20 there will be two more premiums, one of eight contos, (above $4,000,) and another of four, (above $2,000,) for the two authors who, according to the classification made by the commission of judgment, immediately follow the author of the adopted plan.

23. The plans rewarded will not be returned.

MARQUIS DE OLINDA.
Minister of the Empire.

PALACE OF RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 15, 1852.

N. B.—1. The form of the lot mentioned in Art. 1 is to be found at the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and at the Brazilian Consulate in New-York.

2. The space of nine months mentioned in the 15th article is to be counted from the 15th November last, date of the publication of this programme in Rio Janeiro.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
J. Madison Morton's two-act comic drama, A
THE SURPRISE OF TOLEDO.
Manuel ..... Mr. Jordan | Count Tourbillon ..... Mr. Jefferson.
Elvira, Queen of Toledo ..... Miss Laura Keene
After which, Wilkie Bancroft and Miss Rose Egbert, in their original two-act drama,
THE LIGHT HOUSE.
Aaron Swanson, Wheelbarrow Martin ..... C. W. Stoddart
Jacob Dale ..... Burnett | Samuel Furley ..... Peters
The Superintendent ..... Mr. Bancroft | Miss Laura Keene
Phoebe Dale ..... Miss Rose Egbert | Miss Charlotte Thompson
To conclude with the 3d time of the laughable farce of
THE SWITCH'D BRIDEGROOM.
Mr. Jefferson in his great character of Dickory.
Balcony chairs and parquette, 50 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
first night of the National Inauguration Entree, entitled
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE UNION.
In this spectacle four men will ride eight horses.
DON JUAN,
for the first time.
Rivers, sr. ..... The Cavalier Don Rice ..... Scaramouch
Mr. LITTLE BIDDLE ..... REYNOLDS
will appear as the Clown and Scaramouch.
UNKNOWN
will impersonate the mischievous dexterity of the
BRAZILIAN APE.
The next DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION will be given on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL ..... Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA!
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Drama, entitled
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be followed by a new local extravaganza, entitled
NOVELTY.
To conclude with the favorite Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD; OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Previous to which the Comedy of
PAUPERY.
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
THE KING OF CLUBS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the entire strength of the great Model Company,
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
The great one-horse SHOW, in which E. B. B. will introduce his wonderful Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 536 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
CAPT. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

FIREMAN'S BALL.
All drivers of coaches attending this Ball, are hereby notified that they will be required to set company down with their horses heading up Irving place, and take up in reverse order.
A strict compliance with this regulation must be observed. By order, RICHARD D. ORPHEUS,
JOSEPH QUICK,
JAMES M. MILLER,
Hack Inspectors.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE world has never witnessed such a wholly UNPARALLELED SUCCESS in the whole history of drama, as that which has attended the production of the PIONEER PEOPLE; OR, THE MAIDEN OF THE MIST. Decidedly and without dispute, the ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY, not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BEWARE THE TEMPTER. Besides THE FINAL AND FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER R. MITE, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of Mrs. KEMBLE'S continued indisposition, there will be no reading to-day. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the course. Tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to Mr. CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and receive the money.

CONCERT.—A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Widows' Fund of the American Female Guardian Society. Tickets may be had at HALL'S Music Store, RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, and at the office, Home Chapel.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION
WILL CELEBRATE
THE POET'S BIRTHDAY
at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 379 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 106 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 84 Bleecker-st.; DUNN BROS., No. 201 2d-av.; H. ORR, No. 31 John-st., or from any of the Committee.
J. GRAY, Sec. DR. HISLOP, WM. MILLER, } Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION No. 72 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Subject—*The Unit, or Individual Influence.* Young men are cordially invited to be present.
EUGENE THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of F. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 189 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The fourth of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, subject—*Aaron Burr.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 424-st. east of 5th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

LECTURE BY REV. J. KENNADY, D.D., IN THE Willet-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.
C. A. STETSON.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 333, 335 and 337 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—STABLE.—A YOUNG MAN (SOBER and reliable) acquainted in the management and care of horses, and makes himself useful in the garden; understands farm work in general, and can take charge of cattle, &c. Any gentleman requiring his services can be satisfied. He will fill a fully capable of managing. He refers to his present employer. Best of references, and can refer to New-York parties. Address A. B., Box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN OF steady habits and good character; has been in a farmer; understands all kinds of farm work; would like to make an engagement to drive team; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; can produce the same satisfactory references from his last employer in this City. Call at No. 12 Monroe-st. or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st. for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE well recommended young woman, to do housework or chamberwork and washing. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Also by a girl 16 years of age, to do light housework or chamberwork; hooks to her dresses in front. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION by a respectable German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Cooking Saloon, No. 509 6th-av., near 32d-st. Also, two a number of smart, clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to do the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls; situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman; in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address G. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good recommendations. Applied 256 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, reliable and trusting, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 385 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts.

WANTED.—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS habits; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top door.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Corner of Liberty-st.)

Sale THIS DAY (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, at the Store,

Nos. 111 and 113 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.,

By order of Messrs. Hoyt, Sheldon & Co., Assignees,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Linen Goods, Cotton Goods, Notions, &c.

Also, the Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Desks, Safe, &c.

Terms cash. Sale positive

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of January to the 26th day of January, 1858: Males, 79; Females, 73; Boys, 23; Girls, 121; Total, 296. Adults, 146; Children, 150; Males, 153; Females, 143; Colored Persons, 15.

Diseases.		Diseases.	
Abscess	2	Debility, Infirm.	3
Affection of the Brain	1	Delirium Tremens	2
Affection of the Heart	2	Dropsy	3
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Head	2
Bronchitis	1	Drowned	1
Cancer	1	Erysipelas	1
Casualty	1	Excrescence	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Bilious	1
Cholera, Spasmodic	1	Fever, Puerperal	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, Remittent	1
Consumption	32	Fever, Scarlet	2
Convulsions	11	Fever, Typhoid	4
Croup	1	Fever, Typhus	3
Decay	1	Fever, Unk. or	1
Decay of Old Age	1	Flooding Cough	1
Decay of Strength	2	Found Drowned	2
Destruction of the Bowels	1	Inflam. of Brain	2
Disease of the Liver	1	Inflam. of Kidneys	1
Disease of the Spine	1	Inflam. of Lungs	2
Dysentery	1	Inflam. Stomach	2
Effusion of Water on the Brain	1	Inflam. Throat	2
Enlargement of the Heart	1	Inflam. Bowels	1
Enlargement of the Liver	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
Gang'ne of Lungs	2	Insanity	1
Gang'ne of Stomach	1	Intemperance	1
Gang'ne of the Bowels	1	Jaundice	1
Gang'ne of the Womb	1	Killed by Falling	1
Gangrene	1	Killed by Fall of	1
Gangrene, Effect of	1	Killed or Murd'd	1
Gravel	1	by Gunboat	1
Hemorrhage	1	Locked Jaw	1
Hemorrhage, Acci.	1	Malaria	1
Total	120		

Diseases.		Diseases.	
Malformation	1	Premature Birth	2
Malformation of the Brain	1	Retention of Urine	1
Marasmus	1	Stillborn	1
Marasmus, Adult	1	Rupture of the Heart	1
Marasmus, Infantile	17	Rupture of the Womb	1
Old Age	3	Scrofula	1
Palsy	1	Smallpox	17
Paralysis	2	Spinal Disease (Pott's)	1
Pneumonia	20	Stillborn	24
Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Lungs	1	Suicide	1
Premature, Debility	1	Teething	2
Premature, Scrofula	1	Tumors	2
Premature Birth	1	Unknown (not stated)	3
Premature, Imperfect Development	1	Unknown to the Jury	1
Premature, Malformation	1	Vomiting	1
Premature, Spasm	1	Whooping Cough	1
Premature, Suffocation	1	Total	296

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 26, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 23, 1858:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 16	141	63	204
Admitted to Jan. 23	69	11	81
Discharged, cured or relieved	13	6	19
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	140	64	204

Males, 109; females, 35.

J. DANECK, Superintendent.

Errors in the Finance Department—Testimony of Comptroller Flagg.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate into the matter of alleged defalcations in the Department of Finance, met on Saturday. The Comptroller was present, and at the request of the Chairman testified as follows:

I am Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money matters exist in my office; I mean errors of all descriptions relating to accounts; no particular error occurs to me now; none that would involve money deposited, but a collection of dollars, where money is placed till it is deposited in the Treasury of the City; our business simply relates to keeping accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge; J. D. Smith has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enabled me to discover the fraud; notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. D. Smith was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in our office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the City that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way the money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of Smith are not on their proper files, nor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether Smith might have made mistakes intentionally or not; I could not find the vouchers at the time I made my report; I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made; we have not got far enough through to state the particular case that might have been misapplied; there are no other persons in the office whom I suspect of; Mr. Smith is not still there; I cannot say that I disclosed him; I found his memorandum in regard to these matters, and discovered that his notes were discounted for large amounts; after the failure of the Bowery Bank no one would indorse them; I knew nothing regarding his correctness yet to a certainty; I asked him something about the possession of the amounts specified in the memorandum, and he talked about his father building a cottage up at Yonkers, and some other business of his own, but said nothing to satisfy me; I then began to suspect; this was after the bank failure and its disclosures; I now desired that he would give me the keys of his desk and the safe that was in his charge, and he did so; he is not in my office now; I keep the keys that were taken from him myself; he has only been in the office once or twice since, and never stopped more than an hour at a time; he has never attended up the matter to my satisfaction; I cannot find the vouchers anywhere; I have got an experienced person, with Mr. CADY, one of my clerks, to examine the books and papers, and discover if there is any thing there the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out at the office, whose money is boughthim to payments; we hope to find something that may throw light on the mystery; we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a Committee to look over the books; it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated; I discovered in the Fifty-seventh-street contract where a fraud of $4,000 existed; the money was paid for the building of a wall, although no such wall was specified in the contract; the wall was built—it was well built—but the sum paid for it was the same amount over what was named in the contract for the entire work; the work did not include the wall; it is not true that the defalcations amount to $200,000, as rumored; I could not mention the exact sum; I could not be ready to give every particular connected with examination of the books, &c., before next Friday; I cannot tell whether the City would be at a loss by the defalcations, or whether it would fall upon individuals; I will try to have all the information necessary by next Friday; I will here what I can; they have not progressed far in the examination of the books and papers in my office; for we are busy now closing our accounts, in addition to the former; the mistake about the wall mistake occurred innocently.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman adjourned the further investigation before the Committee till next Friday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK—SUDDEN CASE.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, the body of a man was found lying dead upon the sidewalk at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street. As his face and clothes were covered with blood, and quite a pool of blood were on the sidewalk near where the body lay, it was supposed that he had been murdered. The Seventeenth Ward Police was immediately notified, and the body was taken to the Station-house. Dr. MOTT examined the body and found four wounds on the lips of the deceased, his tongue lacerated and the upper jaw fractured. Blood was traced from where the body lay to the corner of First-avenue and Second-street, in front of an iron railing. Upon looking at the railing blood was found upon one of the pickets, which might have produced just such wounds as those on the lips of the deceased. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that the man had fallen against the railing while intoxicated, and afterwards walked to where he was found, when he became suffocated from the blood flowing from his wounds.

Coroner CLARKE impannelled a Jury and commenced an investigation in the case, Saturday afternoon, at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The following is the testimony:

John Ferguson, M. D., testified that he had made a post mortem examination of the body. He found the tongue lip split in three places; the tongue was lacerated in several places, and an extensive fracture of the upper jaw in the direction of the symphisis. The stomach was healthy and free from blood. The lungs, heart and abdominal viscera were healthy. There were no marks on the body except those mentioned above which were the cause of death.

Peter Sisko testified as follows: I reside at No. 115 Delancey-street; I think the name of deceased is John Geo. Lang; think he has a wife in Germany, and that he formerly resided in Williamsburg; Lang used to go around with bread; I am not positive that this is him. The moustache, goatee and clothing are similar, but deceased does not appear to be so old; never saw Lang intoxicated.

George C. Heer testified—I am attached to the Seventeenth Precinct Police; was called up from my bed and found deceased lying upon the sidewalk at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street, about three o'clock this morning; he was dead when I arrived; the clothes of the body were covered with blood; I went around in Second-street, corner of First, and found there a pool of blood near a railing; this was near Mr. Hay's dwelling house. I made every inquiry, but could ascertain nothing more than I have stated.

Coroner Ackerly sworn—I reside at No. 208 Avenue C; I think I know deceased to be a shoemaker, residing between Avenues B and C; [illegible]

Peculiar Homicide.—JOHN MCLINDEN, an elderly man, residing at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by being run through with a pitchfork in the hands. It is alleged, by WM. QUINN. Coroner GAMBLE took the ante mortem examination of MCLINDEN on Saturday. He stated that on the 1st of January he was passing by QUINN's house, when the latter came out and after some angry words struck him with a pitchfork on the side and on his forehead. CORNELIUS QUINN, a son of WM. QUINN, it is charged, assaulted him at the same time with stones and brickbats. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Quinn and his son have been arrested to await the result of the inquest. They both deny the charge preferred against them.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS on the body of an unknown man about 40 years of age who was found floating in the water at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had on a black frock coat, black pants, a cloth vest, and boots that were nearly new. Seven dollars in gold and some silver was found in his pockets. There being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "death by drowning."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street on the body of PATRICK MAHER, a child three years of age, who died from burns received by his clothes taking fire from the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

HEAVY FORGERY.—A man giving his name as Charles Freeman was committed to Prison on Saturday by the Recorder, charged with passing a $1,000 bill on the Lancaster Bank, Mass., to J. Mr. Dandy, the signatures of the President and Cashier being forged. The accused claims that the bill was received by him for its full amount, and that he paid it away supposing it to be good.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A mirthful entertainment to-night at PURDY'S National Theatre. Mr. CRANFRAU is to appear in an entire new extravaganza, entitled "Novelty," which comprises tragedy, comedy, melo-drama, farce, pantomime, circus, equestrianism and zoological specimens. A huge mock elephant and several other animals will be introduced. The favorite drama of "Moss in California" will also be presented, in which Mr. CRANFRAU, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the company will appear; and the performance will conclude with the drama of "Jonathan Bradford," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.—They repeat this beautiful and extraordinarily successful American drama at Barnum's Museum this evening. "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," elicits unusual praise from every mouth. It is thrilling, exciting, amusing and pathetic. It has no equal. Two diverting pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the First Reformed Dutch Church last evening. After the usual opening exercises, the annual report and the Treasurer's report were read. From the former we take the following statistics:

Missionaries employed	5
Visitors	436
Tracts distributed in public institutions	33,945
Tracts distributed among seamen	24,330
Tracts distributed in the city	251,451
Childs' Paper	24,000
Total distribution	323,694
Bibles given to the destitute	561
Testaments	878
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	689
Children gathered into Public Schools	47
Temperance pledges obtained	399
Persons induced to attend Church	452
Prayer meetings held	826
Family visits by Missionaries	9,616
Backsliders restored	49
Hopeful conversions	74
United with Churches	41

By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the year were $4,450 90
Expenditures 5,018 95

Excess of expenditures $868 05
Due American Tract Society 966 79

Totalindebtedness $1,834 84

Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. STORRS, BETHUNE, and others, after which a collection was taken up, when $688 84 was placed on the plates. Dr. STORRS said there was a balance of $1,150 owing by the Society, and he hoped that the whole would be subscribed. One gentleman had promised $250, if there was enough contributed to make up the total indebtedness with that sum. A gentleman added $250; this called a response from two others at $100 each. The next announced was $50, and the balance, $500, was contributed by six gentlemen. Thus, in less than twenty minutes nearly $1850 was contributed.

Brooklyn Bible Society Expenses—Interesting Meeting.

An exceedingly interesting and very important meeting of the managers of this Society was held in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, Saturday evening last. Mr. D. AYRES, President, occupied the chair. Owing to the fact that an important question was under consideration at the adjournment of the previous meeting, one week before, there was a much larger attendance of managers than is usual at such meetings. After the opening exercises, this motion, which was—to reappoint Rev. WARREN ROCKWELL for another year, at a salary of $600, as a general agent of the Society to distribute Bibles to the needy throughout the City, was renewed.

Mr. ARTHUR W. BENSON opposed the motion, and succinctly gave his reasons therefor in figures and facts which evidently took the majority of those present by surprise. He said that during the year 1857, the money value of Bibles distributed was $765 65. An expense of $1,226 90 had been incurred, while the total receipts of the Society were only $1,623 31; or, in other words, it cost about 72 per cent. of the income to keep the machinery of the Society in motion. That the experiment of an agent had been tried two years, and each year the Society had run in debt and contributed nothing to the parent Society in New-York.

Rev. Mr. CLARK favored the motion, because he did not think that it was sufficient to circulate the Bible, the agent had something else to do, which could not be done thoroughly by any other agency. He must call upon those in darkness, and open to them the great truths of the Bible. Devoting all his efforts to the matter, he must call at the same place a second and third time if necessary. His duties were something more than merely to circulate the book—he was a missionary. Dollars, he thought, should not be considered in connection with the saving of souls.

A gentleman related his knowledge of societies, *where the expenses were large. Some years ago an* Emigrant Aid Society was started in New-York. The receipts for the only year it was in existence were $40,000, and the expenses nearly equalled the receipts. A Magdalen Society was also started. It lived but a short time. The receipts were $2,500, and the expenses were 80 per cent. of the receipts. He knew of societies whose expenses did not exceed 4 per cent. on their receipts; these societies were flourishing. He argued from this that the public would not sustain societies that worked such expensive machinery.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was opposed to the reappointment. The exhibit had a bad look. He would not dare to present the claims of the Society to his people—some of them would ask him questions which he could not answer satisfactorily. Instance touching the item, "$400 *rent of Depository*." He did not understand why it cost so much for a place to keep so few books in. The Society had been obtaining money under false pretences—not maliciously, but they had gradually fallen into that way. Money had been contributed for the distribution of the Bible, and it should not have been used for missionary purposes. The agent was in fact a missionary. If they proposed to do the work of a City Missionary Society let it be so understood. He believed that there could be found members in every Church who would distribute the Bibles and do the work faithfully, without a salary.

Rev. Dr. KISSNEY and others expressed similar views.

Rev. Dr. STORRS was opposed to the agency plan; it had been tried and did not work as well as was expected. *The Society at first distributed the Bibles* by visitors in each Ward; then by districting the city; and for the last two years by an agency. He thought the Society was going out of its track, at the same time he felt that if an agent was not appointed the Society would die out. This he should much regret, but they could not go on, as before, with such an exhibit as had been presented.

The motion was under consideration until past 10 o'clock, and with unabated interest. One gentleman stated that out of the 50 or more Churches in Brooklyn, only 12 contributed to this cause last year. The city, since 1852, had increased some sixty or seventy thousand in population. In that year the receipts were $1,092 96, and expenses only $132, and a respectable amount was paid into the parent Society. In 1857 the receipts were $1,623 31, and the expenses $1,226 90, leaving a balance of $396 41. In 1852 the receipts were $971 11, and the Society was in debt over $600. He believed that the present [illegible] and not been made; that it was their duty not only to supply the wants of the community, but to contribute something towards sending the Bible to other lands.

One gentleman who favored the motion stated in support of his position that in some of the city Churches a single convert cost eight or ten thousand dollars. Another on the same side figured it out that the whole yearly contribution averaged only 17 cents each to 12,000 members.

All the speakers that opposed the motion urged the necessity of a reduction of expenses during these hard times. It was stated that the regular collections thus far the present year in some of the Churches had fallen short of those of last year thirty per cent.

The motion was finally put and lost—yeas 9, nays 30. This action reduces by $1,200 the annual expenses of the Society. The City Tract Society has six missionaries employed, and it is proposed to make some arrangement with them to do the work of the Bible Society, or else call for voluntary agents in the several churches to distribute Bibles. A Committee of three was appointed to report some practical plan at the next meeting, to be held two weeks hence.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Society, in the change made, were not influenced at all by any want of confidence in the ability and capacity of Mr. ROCKWELL. To the contrary, there was a unanimous expression of confidence in him. During the two years he has been in the employ of the Society he has visited some 25,000 families.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, to consider complaints made against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were a large number of citizens present, who seemed to be much aggrieved at the course of the Railroad Company. The complaints against one route only were considered—that leading to Greenwood Cemetery. The Company originally agreed to run the cars to their stables, then at Thirty-sixth-street. When these had been destroyed by fire, the Company erected stables half a mile nearer the ferry, and said that by running to that point they comply with their charter. The arrangement is very inconvenient for the residents of the Eighth Ward beyond Twenty-sixth-street. The Committee will meet again this week.

MORE RAILROADS IN BROOKLYN.—A bill is now before the Legislature to lay rail tracks and run horse-cars on Broadway (late Division-avenue) and several other avenues and streets in the Eastern part of the City, where they are much needed. Responsible parties have petitioned the Common Council for permission to run horse-cars on Atlantic-street. A line through Flatbush-avenue would be a great accommodation.

☞ The Brooklyn City Tract Society have it in contemplation to change their name to that of "The Brooklyn City Missionary Society," deeming it more expressive of the real purpose of their organization. They have now six missionaries employed.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. CLEVELAND, Health Officer, reports that during the week ending 22d inst., there were 90 deaths. Males, 50; Females, 40. Men, 19; boys, 31; women, 15; girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 12; Stillborn, 10; Convulsions, Marasmus and Disease of the Brain, 8 each; Casualty and Congestion of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Premature Birth and Scarlet Fever, 3 each; Typhus Fever, Malformation, Abscess, Debility and Croup, 2 each; Cancer, Bilious Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Inflammation of the Liver, Congestion of the Stomach, Intestinal Strangulation, Inflammation of the Throat, Disease of the Heart, Intemperance, Paralysis, Killed, Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, Dirrahœa, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 29; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 8 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 11; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 73; Ireland, 10; Germany, 3; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 1.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant SMITH and Officer L. BOERAW, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, had their attention called to house No. 221 Fulton-street, corner of Clinton, by a cry from the inmates, that burglars were about the premises. Officer BOERAW went to the rear of the building, and there discovered a man hanging by the trellis work, near the third story window. He secured the intruder without difficulty. At the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as JOHN MASON, and another man who gave his name as PATRICK M. O'SHAY, and came into the Station-house, as he said, to see what was going on, was identified by Mr. D. C. TALVORN, who occupies the house, as a person who was concerned with MASON in the attempt to break in. Both were committed for examination.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN W. THACKERY, carpenter, of No. 65 Orange-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday afternoon from the effect of poison taken on Friday. Mr. T. has been out of work for some time, and on several occasions threatened to take his own life. On Friday evening he took a potion of arsenic, but not dying as soon as he expected, procured a dose of laudanum and took it the same night, causing his death as above stated. The deceased was 45 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

☞ The Democrats in Brooklyn held their primary meetings on Friday evening last, to elect members of the Ward and City Committees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22.

$1,000 Ohio 6s '65	85	150	N. Y. Cent. R.R.
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	50	do
2,000 do	89¾	50	do
10,000 do	90	100	do
25,000 Missouri State 6s	94½	50	do
5,000 do	b30 94¾	150	do
500 Louisiana St. 6s	97½	200	do
2,000 Illinois Int. '47	93	250	do
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '60, '61	101	460	Erie Railroad
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	92½	200	do
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. 6s	92	100	do
6,000 E. R. 2dm. bs	93b3 70	150	do
5,000 do	b60 70¾	50	do
3,000 H. R. R. R. Co. bs	80	200	Harlem Railroad
2,000 Rec. R. R. 2d m.	84	10	Harlem R. R.
2,000 M. So. S. Fd. bs	63½	200	Reading Railroad
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. bs	80	100	do
10,000 do	80¾	370	do
Ill. C. R. R. 5 per ct. rights	102	50	do
20,000 M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	91¾	100	do
4,000 T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	40	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.
11,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	44½	30	M. S. & N. I. R. R.
3,000 do	s10 44¾	125	do
5,000 do	s10 45	7	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s
5,000 do	s20 44	10	do
1,000 R. & St. L. 7s Bs.	90	5	Panama R.
6 Bank of America	106½	100	do
50 Phenix Bank	105	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.
47 National Bank	108	50	do
6 Fk State N. Y.	99	100	do
84 Bank Commerce	109	10	Gal. & Chic. R.
10 do	109¾	10	do
25 Amer. Ex. Bank	101	100	do
25 do	101¾	50	do
75 Metropolitan Bank	103¾	235	Clev. & Toledo R.
50 Union Bank	111	400	do
20 Ocean Bank	82	100	Ch. & R. I. R.
50 Canton Company	32½	50	do
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110¾	195	do
100 do	b60 111	20	do
5 do	111	50	do
200 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 71	50	do
130 do	70½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.
75 Cumb. Coal Co.	18½	10	do
238 do	18¾	40	do
125 do	18½	475	La Cr. & Mil. R.
200 do	b60 18½	50	do
110 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67	200	do
22 do	b30 67¼	150	do
50 do	s60 68	200	do
102 Hudson R. R.	b60 14¾	225	do
225 do	14¾	100	do

150	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s10	79¾
50	do	s10	79¾
50	do	s3	79¾
100	do	b30	79¾
50	do	s15	79¾
150	do	b60	79¾
200	do	c	79¾
250	do		79¾
460	Erie Railroad		21
200	do		20¾
100	do		20¾
100	do	s3	20¾
150	do	b30	21
200	Harlem Railroad		15
10	Harlem R. R. pref.		13
200	Reading Railroad		64½
100	do	b6	64½
370	do		65¾
50	do		65¾
100	do	s30	64¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		65¾
30	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		30¾
125	do		30¾
7	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s		25
10	do		24¾
5	Panama R.		99½
5	do	s30	99¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.		94
150	do	s3	94½
50	do	b30	95
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60	73
10	do		72¾
50	do		73
100	do	s	73¾
50	do	b60	74
235	Clev. & Toledo R.		41¾
400	do	b60	41¾
100	Ch. & R. I. R.		69
50	do		69¾
195	do	s3	69
20	do		69¾
50	do	b30	69¾
50	do	b10	69
60	Mil. & Miss. R.	b15	29
10	do		29
40	do		29¼
475	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		13½
50	do	s10	13¼
200	do		13¾
150	do	b10	13¾
200	do	s30	13¾
225	do	b3	13¾
100	do		13¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 United St. 6s '67	113¾	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89	50	N. Y. Cent. R.R.
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	84½	200	Erie R. R.
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. bs	80¾	155	Mil. & Miss. R.
1,000 Read. City R. 2d m.	81	200	Harlem Railroad
1,000 Buff. & Erie R. 1st m.	90	100	do
12,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st Mtg. F. C. B.	92	100	do
2,000 Goshen & Pt. Bds.	62	200	Reading R. R.
4,000 do	62	20	Mich. S. & N. In.
2,000 C. & M. L. G. Bs	45¼	200	Illinois Cent. R.
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	67¾	5	do
1 Bank of Commerce	109	10	Clev. & Tol. R.
25 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 12¾	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.
100 do	12¾	225	do
105 do	s60 12	100	do

MONDAY, Jan. 25—A. M.

The *Europa* from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Money* accounts are important. The Bank of England rate of discount is down to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on a further heavy addition to the stock of bullion, and the Funds up to 95 ℔ cent. for currency; 95¼ for the account. The French Funds are up to 70 15@70 45 for the three ℔ cent. rente. The Berlin and Brussels bank discounts have been further reduced. *American Stocks are partaking* more largely of the general buoyancy on the London Exchange, and prices are higher on an increasing business. The new loan of the Michigan Central is up to 90 ℔ cent. sterling money, equal to 88@par here. The shares of the Illinois Central were active, and the dealings during the week varied from 93 up to 96, closing 95@96 ℔ cent. sterling; the Bonds of the Company 84 ℔ cent. Business in New-York Central 6 ℔ cents at 85 ℔ cent.; the sevens held for 94 ℔ cent. Erie's or 1864 at 70 ℔ cent., and the shares advanced to 18 cents, [illegible] on [illegible] for [illegible] ℔ cent. Western Sterling [illegible].

AMERICAN STOCKS are scarce, except those of Virginia, which are offered both in ℔ ℔ cent. and ℔ cent. Sterling at 81, ex dividend. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling, 90; of Maryland Sterling at 99; and of Pennsylvania at 78, ex dividend. Of Bonds there are sellers at 88, dividend on; of Tennessee 6s at 89, and of United States 6s at 104. Boston City 4½s offered at 98. There has been a good business this week in the leading Railroad Bonds. Buyers of Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage at 93; of 2d mortgage Sterling at 84; of New-York Central at 89; of Michigan Central, 88; of Illinois Central Bonds, 1st mortgage, 83; Shares, 25 discount; Canada 6s, 110; Nova Scotia, 101; New-Brunswick, 101; Grand Trunk Shares, 22@24.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes:

Since our advices of the 1st instant we have to note a steady accumulation of specie at the Bank of England, and a large liquidation of mercantile engagements, the effect of which has been to cause a very important increase of capital available for discount. As commercial affairs remain still in a state of comparative suspension, this capital seeks safe channels for employment, at continually decreasing rates of interest. The Bank rate is fixed at 6 ℔ cent., with every prospect of a speedy reduction. Speculation has eagerly availed itself of this change in the money market, and the demand for all kinds of securities has been great. There has been an active market for American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Shares have been freely dealt in from 7 to 9 dis., closing at 5 to 4 dis. Construction and Freeland Bonds are in more demand, at higher rates. The new loan makes favorable progress, and will no doubt be all subscribed. New-York Central Shares and Bonds are firmer, at an advance. Michigan Central Bonds have advanced to 90. Pennsylvania Central Bonds have been much wanted, and close firm. Erie Bonds continue firm. Consols close at 94⅞ to 95 for Money, and 95⅛ to 95¼ for Account, Feb. 4.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 6, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,190,661	Dec. £252,932
Other Deposits	14,845,877	Dec. 227,094
Rest	3,606,006	Inc. 47,207
Government securities	7,765,309	Inc. 223,818
Other Securities	25,661,006	Dec. 1,636,749
Notes unemployed	7,088,920	Inc. 1,022,935

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,499,005, being an increase of £183,435, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,643,193, showing an increase of £1,188,232, or $5,940,000, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 1st inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.. 2	shut	shut	shut	94	94⅜	94⅛
Mon.. 4	shut	shut	shut	94½	94⅝	94⅜
Tues. 5	shut	shut	shut	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜
Wed. 6	shut	shut	shut	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜
Thur. 7	94⅜	96⅛	94⅝	94⅜	96⅛	95⅛
Fri... 8	94½	96¾	95¾	94½	96¾	95¾

The settlement of the January account among the London brokers involved as much as 5 ℔ cent. difference in the range of dealings through the previous month. The steamer *Europa*, it will be remembered, carried out $2,337,000 in Gold, nearly the whole of which went into the Bank of England. Three vessels were about due from Australia, having on board $3,410,000 in Gold. These heavy remittances to England, and the relatively cheap rates of discount, which were already below 6 ℔ cent. in the open market—paper being quoted at 5@5½ ℔ cent.—had not only stimulated the funds of every description, but had induced the general belief of an early reduction to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for money at the Bank.

The London and Liverpool Markets for Produce had generally improved. Cotton is quoted a farthing higher rom Liverpool, though the extreme fraction was hardly supported at the close of the week. Wheat, in the same market, was in fair request, but Flour and Indian Corn in limited sale, and previous rates barely obtained. In London, Wheat advanced 1s.@2s. the quarter on the prime description, and Sugars 2s.@3s. the hundred weight. Provisions were in good demand after the new year, but the activity, according to the circulars, subsided by the close of the week.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $1,340,960, as against $3,545,462 the same week in January, 1857. The total Export clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,254,742, against $1,145,194 same week last year. The Export of Specie, a single shipment by the *Africa* on Wednesday, $1,244,348, against $781,295 the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday stood $3,073,840, against $2,934,063 at the close of the previous week. The Specie exchanges with the interior continue to rule in favor of the City, so that, notwithstanding the shipment noted above for Europe, the Bank average to be made up this afternoon is not likely to vary materially from the average of last Monday, which stood $30,211,268 In addition to their large line of Specie, some of the Banks are holding a proportion of the new Treasury Notes of the United States, the particulars of which will be stated hereafter every Tuesday morning, as nearly as the sums held by each bank are made known, in a supplementary letter, in the TIMES, at the foot of the official bank returns. The Shoe and Leather Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain, took $100,000 in these Notes from the Government on Saturday, and the Bank of the Republic $100,000 earlier in the week. The Bank of America and American Exchange, we understand, had about the same amount, taken from their correspondents in the interior.

From the annual Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$102,152,000
Add three weeks in Jan. '58	5,085,844
Total since July 1	$107,236,844
To same date last Treasury year	114,679,811
Decreased Importation this year	$7,441,167

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but